Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

July 7, 1958

TGA CONVENTION REPORT PAGE 53

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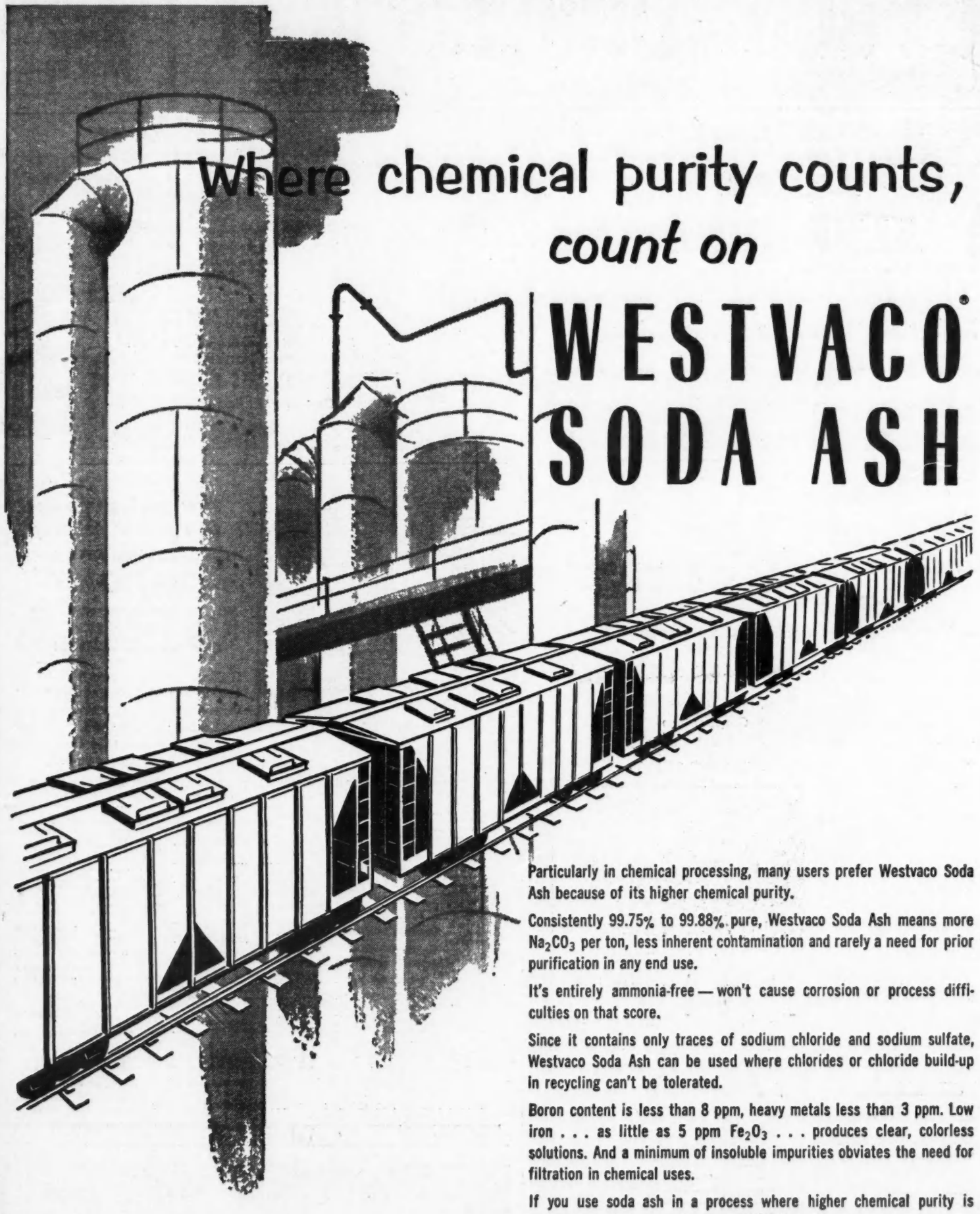

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 174 No. 1 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. July 7, 1958

NAUGATUCK RESEARCH HEAD: Dr. Wesley S. Coe, named director of research and development for the Naugatuck Chemical division of United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn.

Russians Rated High In Plastics Technology

The Russians are taking a back seat to no one on plastics and synthetic rubber. In fact, they are now turning out good-quality linear polyethylene, polypropylene, synthetic fiber and polycarbonate plastics.

Authority for this is Dr. Herman F. Mark, director of the Polymer Research Institute of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and consultant to Foster-Grant Company, plastics producer of Leominster, Mass.

Dr. Mark, who is chairman of the technical committee on wood chemistry in the UN's Food and Agricultural Organization, was a recent guest of the Russian Academy of Sciences on a two-week tour of Soviet scientific institutions in Moscow and Leningrad.

Here, as reported by Dr. Mark in a New York press conference last week, are some of the Russian accomplishments in plastics and synthetic rubber:

- A new type of nylon based on ethylene, instead of the more commonly-used benzene, from which they are producing a good fiber.
- A fluorine-based fiber used primarily for insulating wires in high temperature applications.
- A "synthetic natural" rubber that seemingly has most of the qualities of types developed in this country, which is now being produced in the USSR at a rate of 3 to 4 million pounds a year.

The Russians are turning out polymer synthetics of all types at about 20 to 30 percent of US levels, Dr. Mark reported. However, he pointed out, that with its new seven-year program the Soviet Union hopes to boost commercial production of plastics 700 percent and output of artifi-

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Jefferson Lake and Duval Join Sulphur Export Corp.

Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company, New Orleans, La., and Duval Sulphur & Potash Company, Houston, Tex., have joined Sulphur Export Corporation, New York, to market their sulfur outside North America.

Sulphur Export was formed seven weeks ago by Freeport Sulphur Company and Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, both New York, under the Webb-Pomerene act which permits companies within an industry to join in doing business abroad.

With the inclusion of the two companies, Sulphur Export now handles overseas sales for all US producers of sulfur mined by the Frasch process.

As partners in the export company, Jefferson Lake and Duval will each name a director to its board.

Additives Bill Moving Again And There's an Outside Chance It Will Be Passed This Year

The long-stalled drive for food additives legislation is moving again, and there is now an outside chance that congress will pass a bill this year. Slated for early action by the house interstate commerce committee, the measure represents a modified version of the administration's proposal. As it emerged from the Williams subcommittee last week, it hews pretty closely to the additives blueprint drawn up by the Food and Drug Administrative — with few if any changes of a fundamental nature.

For the most part, the revisions appear to tighten up the authority to be given the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to control the use of chemicals in foods by making the standards more exact.

Carries Out FDA Arguments

The bill cleared by the Williams subcommittee carries out the general terms of the FDA's arguments:

- That the law apply to food additives already in use.
- That appeals from decisions of the HEW secretary be made to the circuit courts.
- That no additive be put to use that has not been previously cleared with the secretary.

The major change has to do with the question of an additive's "functional" value. While the FDA bill authorized the secretary to consider "functional" value whenever the additive involved is a poisonous or deleterious substance, the revised measure does not contain the authority to consider functional value as such.

It states in effect that in the case of all food additives, the secretary is forbidden to permit uses of additives that would promote deception of the consumer or be contrary to any other provision of the food, drug and cosmetic law.

In the case of additives requiring tolerance limitations to be safe for use, the secretary is forbidden to fix a tolerance at a level higher than is reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or other technical effect of the additive.

He is also forbidden to establish a regulation permitting an additive's use

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LUCIDOL PRESIDENT: Dr. F. Visser't Hooft, elected president of the Lucidol Division of Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., and a member of the parent organization's executive committee.

Chemical Unions Serious — The Object Is Matrimony

Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union is thinking very seriously of a merger with International Chemical Workers Union.

So seriously, in fact, that OCAW's president, O. A. Knight, has suggested to ICWU's president Walter Mitchell that committees representing each union meet in August to talk over merger possibilities.

The question of merger of the unions—the two largest in the chemical industry—has been frequently mentioned, but never concretely discussed.

OCAW president Knight has set a date for the week of August 17 for the merger discussions. "We believe that a meeting of this sort can do much of the preliminary work and can initiate the development of a positive program which could then be submitted to each union for consideration," Mr. Knight commented.

Olin, Sun Team Up On Urea Production

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation and Sun Oil Company have decided to set up a joint firm. The prospective subsidiary's purpose: Build and operate a 73,000 ton-a-year urea plant at Marcus Hook, Pa.

The New York chemical company and the Philadelphia oil producer have already exchanged letters of intent to form the new company, according to Stanley deJ. Osborne and Robert G. Dunlop, presidents of Olin and Sun, respectively.

The proposed urea plant will be built at Marcus Hook, where Sun Oil has one of the largest refineries in the country. Also at Marcus Hook, Sun operates a 300 ton-a-day ammonia plant.

Details regarding the organization and operation of the new company, and construction of the plant, will be announced when they are finalized.

Kawecki Selling Notes To Get Working Capital

Kawecki Chemical Company is selling $1.5 million worth of 5 percent notes maturing in 1968. Proceeds of the financing, according to the company, will be used for working capital and other general corporate purposes. Kawecki manufactures rare metals, including tantalum, selenium, titanium and zirconium salts, metals and alloys.

Minerals Outlook: Bright in Senate, Cloudy in House

A revised version of the administration's plan for minerals stabilization is now ready for senate action, and the guesses are that that body is going to act favorably. But just what the house is going to do is not so clear.

Senate approval is possible this week. However, in the house the situation is different. Up to the present time that body has done little on a comparable bill and if past experience is any criterion, the legislation can be expected to encounter trouble in that body.

The administration's revised version calls for one year of stockpiling copper and five years of subsidy payments on lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar and tungsten.

House's Only Action

The only thing observed in the house so far is the approval by a subcommittee of the interior committee of a one-year extension of the present authority of the government to purchase tungsten, fluorspar, asbestos and columbium-tantalum. But no new money was added to finance the program.

As approved by the senate interior committee, the stabilization bill is a revision of the proposal put forward several weeks ago by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton. Mr. Seaton, however, is not raising any strong opposition to the changes and, as a result, the bill should have a fairly easy time of it in the senate.

In place of the original plan for subsidy payments to copper producers, the bill authorizes the government to stockpile up to 150,000 short tons of domestically mined copper during the next twelve months, at not more than 27 cents a pound. This was an administration-sponsored revision which was announced during the early stages of consideration of the bill by the senate committee.

Proposals that lead and zinc, and aluminum also be stockpiled were turned down by the committee after the Interior department clarified its position that it was against such undertakings.

In the final outcome aluminum failed to get into the program at all, but was pushed aside just as were proposals for subsidizing prices of mercur cobalt, antimony and metallurgical grade fluorspar.

As somewhat of a concession for refusing to include lead and zinc within the stockpiling provisions, the committee did give more liberal price subsidies to the two metals. It is provided in the bill that the government will make up the differ-

—Continued on page 50

Goodrich Chemical Slates Further Work at New Unit

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has slated further expansion of its recently completed Henry, Ill., general chemicals plant. Purpose of the expansion is to provide facilities for the manufacture of an antiozanant chemical for use in the rubber and petroleum industries.

Construction of the new addition to the present processing building will begin in September, the company said, and completion is slated for the spring of 1959. Present facilities in Henry produce specialty organic chemicals.

Glycerine's Purity Improved by Dow

Production of three grades of glycerine which are purer than their previous high-quality counterparts is now possible because of new processes developed in the Texas Division of Dow Chemical Company at Freeport.

A new plant, recently placed on stream, also doubles the capacity for synthetic, 96 percent USP and 99.5 percent USP grades.

All three grades will continue to be marketed through the company's regular nationwide distribution system and will be shipped from Texas to the various distribution locations, in aluminum tankcars, resin-lined drums and tank trucks.

Alaskan Statehood: What's in It for Chemicals?

What are the chances for a chemical bonanza in Alaska, now that the senate has cleared the way for it to become the forty-ninth state? Chemical men would like to know—and due to a number of counterbalancing factors, the problem is a knotty one.

The fact that this latest addition to the United States is brimming with mineral resources is well known. The mining industry alone in 1957 produced $24,921,000 worth of materials.

Then, two developments which have recently cropped up promise to give minerals exploitation a real shot in the arm. They are:

- Discovery of oil. Last summer, Richfield Oil Company brought in a strike on the Kenai peninsula, near Anchorage. This was Richfield's first test well, and discovery of oil in commercial quantities has caused a strong oil lease rush.
- Passage of the statehood bill. When Alaska was voted into the union, the same bill provided for the opening of 103,550,000 acres of land to prospectors. This would allow Alaska to open the land for exploration of nearly all the strategic materials needed by the federal government in emergencies.

This provision has some people saying that opening of the lands could bring on a powerful drive for exploration akin to the Klondike gold rush just before the turn of the century.

That all the raw materials are there is an established fact—but up until now, chemical growth in Alaska has been slow. In 1954, Ketchikan Pulp Company, affiliated with Puget Sound Timber Company and American Viscose Corporation, opened

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Drugs the Happy Exception As Profits for Chemicals Drop

The drug industry was the enviable exception in the chemical business during the first quarter of this year, for it was the only segment that showed an increase in profits. Figures taken from the financial sheets of manufacturing corporations by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission for the first quarter showed that the results of the recession were felt pretty generally throughout the basic chemicals business.

The figures showed sales of $5,370 million for the chemical and allied products industries during the first three months of this year, compared with $5,871 million for the fourth quarter of 1957 and $5,807 million for its first quarter.

$2,231 Million of Basic Chemicals Sold

Sales of basic chemicals by producers amounted to $2,231 million in the first quarter, $2,488 million in the fourth quarter and $2,539 million in the first quarter last year.

Drug producers had $840 million of sales in the first quarter, $858 million in the previous quarter and $767 million during the first three months of 1957.

Profits after taxes for the chemicals and allied products industries amounted to $341 million in the first quarter of this year, a sharp dip from the $424 million for the last quarter of 1957 and $453 million for the first quarter last year.

Basic chemicals producers' profits were $166 million during the first quarter, $221 million in the final three months of 1957 and $253 million in the first three months of that year.

Profits of the drug manufacturers were $88 million this year, $89 million in the last quarter of 1957 and $75 million in the first quarter of last year.

First quarter 1958 sales and profits after taxes for United States manufacturers generally were estimated at $72.5 billion and $2.5 billion, respectively. In 1957, first quarter sales were $79.6 billion and earnings after taxes were $4.1 billion, both record amounts for a first quarter.

Costs and expenses continued to absorb a proportionately larger part of the

—*Continued on page 36*

Puerto Rican Shipments Of Plastics Up Sharply

Puerto Rico's plastics products shipments to the United States have increased twenty-fold since 1952 and now top $13.5 million a year, according to the island's Economic Development Administration.

Emanating from United States companies which have opened forty-four plastics molding, fabricating, extrusion, and laminating branch plants in the commonwealth in the past six years, this new production ranges from extruded pipe, wall tile, dinnerware, on to swimming pool components and artificial teeth.

USI Develops Resin For Shut-Down Use

A new technic that reduces waste in polyethylene processing has been developed by U.S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation.

By purging polyethylene extrusion and injection molding machines with a special "Petrothene Shut-Down" resin, the processor can minimize the high temperature degradation and resultant scrap so frequently encountered during and after normal shut-down and start-up procedures, says USI.

According to Vincent McCarthy, manager of polyethylene sales, the technic was developed specifically to solve a problem that has long plagued extruders and injection molders. After shutting down a machine operating on conventional res-

—*Continued on page 36*

Stepan Chemical Reduces Price of Surfactant Series

Stepan Chemical Company, Chicago, has reduced the price of its "Makon" series of nonyl phenoxy polyoxyethylene ethanol nonionics 3 cents per pound for bulk deliveries, and correspondingly for drummed materials. New tankcar or tank wagon delivered price is 22½ cents per pound. The old price was 25½ cents.

Truckload drum price is now 25 cents per pound. The old price was 27½ cents. Increased production has made the new price reductions possible, Stepan said.

Freight Tax Off Aug. 1; Eisenhower Okays Repeal

The 3 percent tax on transportation of freight will go off the statute books on August 1. This was assured last week when President Eisenhower approved the bill extending certain excise and corporation income tax increases for another year while repealing the transportation tax on property and the 4½ percent tax on transportation of oil by pipeline.

In a statement of explanation of the time when the tax is no longer operative the Internal Revenue Service issued the following:

"The excise taxes on amounts paid for the transportation of freight, coal, and oil by pipelines are repealed, effective with respect to amounts paid on or after August 1, 1958. Thus no tax is payable on amounts paid after July 31, 1958, regardless of the fact that the transportation commenced before, on, or after such date."

The Week's Price Changes

Ammonium Sulfate, Copper Metal, Lavandin Oil Advanced. Citral, Lead, Potash Muriate, Thiourea Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Ammonium sulfate, $1 per ton (p. 39).
Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 39).
Clove bud oil, 20c. per lb. (p. 65).
Copper carbonate, 90c. per cwt. (p. 34).
Copper metal, 1½c. per lb. (p. 34).
Copper sulfate, CP, 35c. per cwt. (p. 34).
  Cryst., 35c. per cwt.
  Monohydrated, 55c. per cwt.
  Tribasic, 75c. per cwt.
Fennel seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (p. 65).
  Indian, 1½c. per lb.
  Yugoslav, ½c. per lb.
Grease, yellow, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 69).
Lard, cash, 3/20c. per lb. (p. 69).
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, 10c. per lb. (p. 65).
Pepper, Malabar black, ¾c. per lb. (p. 65).
  Lampong black, ¼c. per lb.
  Sarawak, black, ½c. per lb.
m-Phenylenediamine, 5c. per lb. (p. 34).
Pimento, Mexican, 1c. per lb. (p. 65).
Pitch, industrial, $4 per ton (p. 34).
Sandalwood oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 65).
Soybean meal, $3 per ton (p. 69).
Spearmint oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 65).
Styrene monomer, technical, 2/100c. per lb. (p. 34).
Tallow, bleached fancy, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 69).
Tankage, N. Y., Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 39).
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 65c. per lb. (p. 65).
  Mexican whole, 60c. per lb.
  Mexican cuts, 70c. per lb.
  Tahiti, 45c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Albumin egg, flake, 4c. per lb. (p. 40).
  powder, 4c. per lb.
Bois de rose oil, Peruvian, 5c. per lb. (p. 65).
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (p. 65).
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 2c. per lb. (p. 65).
Citral, 20c. per lb. (p. 65).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 69).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 69).
  Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica No. 3, 3c. per lb. (p. 65).
  Nigerian split, 1½c. per lb.
Lead, ½c. per lb. (p. 34).
Lead, red, ½c. per lb. (p. 67).
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, 20c. per lb. (p. 65).
  96-98%, 20c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb. (p. 67).
Mace, Siaw No. 2 whole, 5c. per lb. (p. 65).
  siftings, 5c. per lb.
Mineral orange, ½c. per lb. (p. 67).
Olive oil, 10c. per gal. (p. 69).
Peanut oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 69).
  Refd., ½c. per lb.
Potash muriate, 3c. per unit (p. 39).
Nitrogen solutions, 8c. per unit (p. 39).
Snakeroot oil, $3 per lb. (p. 65).
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 69.)
  Refd., ½c. per lb.
Thiourea, tech., t.l., 3c. per lb. (p. 44).
Tin, ¼c. per lb. (p. 34).
  Salts, ½c. to 6/10c per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

July 3, 1958	June 27, 1958	July 5, 1957
109.99	109.85	110.18

Ormet Starts Alumina Output

The nation's newest and reportedly fourth largest aluminum producer, Ormet Corporation, has started initial alumina production at its plant in Burnside, La. Full-scale output is scheduled for late summer at the $55 million installation. Ormet, jointly owned by Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation and Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., has located the plant on a 1,000-acre sight thirty miles below Baton Rouge on the Mississippi River.

The facility has one of its two units in operation with a daily output capability up to 500 tons of alumina. The second unit is scheduled to start late this summer on completion of the plant—now 93 percent finished.

Another Ormet production facility, a $110 million aluminum reduction plant near Clarington, Ohio, is already in production.

Ormet was formed in August, 1956, to construct, own and operate primary aluminum production facilities for Olin and Revere. Other key points in the $285 million Ormet complex—in addition to the Louisiana alumnia and Ohio aluminum reduction plants—include:

• An assured supply of high-grade bauxite purchased from an established

—*Continued on page 45*

Esso Elects Naden Pres. To Succeed Stanley Hope

William Naden has been elected president of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York.

A director of the company since 1946 and executive vice-president since 1955, he succeeds Stanley C. Hope whose plans to retire were announced last week. Mr. Naden becomes president of Esso Standard August 1.

CORPORATE RESEARCH CHIEF: Dr. Joseph H. Brant, appointed director of corporate research of the Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York, in which post he will be in charge of all of that department's activities in Jersey City, N. J., Rutgers University and the University of Rome.

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Science Turns to Potatoes

It has been said that a clever cook can do some remarkable things with potatoes.

And so, it develops, can a clever scientist.

Dr. Oscar Lorenz, of the University of California, is one of them. He has been experimenting with potash on the potato crop in Kerns County, Calif., and is encouraged by the results against stem-end blackening and physiological leaf roll.

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, is, of course, interested in the problem. It reports increased consumption of potash in California following successful conclusion of potato experiments there.

Bakelite Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, has initiated another type of experiment. It is trying polyethylene for packaging the tubers. The plastic film provides greater moisture-weight retention and better freshness than paper, according to tests evaluated by the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Lorenz, in announcing tentative results of his experiments, cautioned that final evaluation would have to wait for harvesting and marketing of the year's potato crop.

But Frank McGrane, agricultural sales manager for American Potash, was highly encouraged. Here is what he said:

"One of the subjects under study is potash's ability to prevent spoilage during transit to eastern markets. Inasmuch as this may run as high as 30 percent, it is extremely important that some way be found to cut it down."

Mr. McGrane pointed out that a number of cars of Kern County potatoes were rejected at eastern cities last season because of blackspot. He said tests to date indicate potash will cut down on this loss, as well as a type of physiological leaf roll.

Pointing to the advantages of its film, Bakelite said that growers using polyethylene can ship more packaged units with each harvest, not needing to adjust for excessive loss of moisture-weight.

Chemical Industry Can Taste A Sour Trade Agreements Bill Even Through Sugar Coating

The sugar coatings given to the administration's trade agreements extension bill by the ways and means committee when it confected the legislation for passage by the house hasn't made the measure any more palatable to the chemical industry. Nor does the industry swallow the siruped argument that a five-year extension, with new broad authority to make further cuts in American tariffs, is essential if this country is to meet the problems expected to grow out of the European Common Market.

Spokesmen for the two major trade organizations—Manufacturing Chemists Association and Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association — have made this plain to the senate finance committee.

They say this country will be much better off merely to extend the 1955 law for another two or three years with authority to reduce tariffs by not more than 5 percent a year so that we will still have some bargaining power remaining when the European Common Market becomes an actual problem.

Bill Heading for Difficulties

The industry's viewpoints were expressed to the finance committee at the concluding week of hearings on the trade extension bill, which shows signs of running some difficulties in the senate, the seriousness of which cannot yet be judged.

It will take several closed door sessions of the finance committee to gauge the strength of the opponents and the likelihood of changes being written into the proposed law.

Speaking on behalf of SOCMA, R. Wolcott Hooker, its president, emphasized that the association does not oppose a truly reciprocal and mutually advantageous trade agreements program, but said as administered the present program has not been truly reciprocal.

"We agree with the Randall Commission report, the study recently completed by the Boggs subcommittee of the house, and the report released only this month by the Rockefeller Brothers Foundation," he said, "that the true need is for a long-range foreign economic policy, following a complete review and revision."

Mr. Hooker proposed to the committee that the trade agreements law be extended for a period of two years only with authority to reduce tariffs limited to cuts

—*Continued on page 41*

GETS ADDITIONAL COWLES POST: Frank F. Black, manager of the organic chemical department of Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, who on August 1 will take over the additional post of heavy chemical department manager. In the latter capacity, Mr. Black will succeed Earl F. Clark who is planning to retire at the end of this month.

Sen. Chavez Has His Suspicions About Interhandel; Seeks a Probe

Sen. Dennis Chavez is suspicious of some of the maneuverings that are allegedly going on behind the scenes in the management of Interhandel. So, like any senator when he becomes suspicious, the legislator from New Mexico has called for an investigation. He wants the senate to look into the situation because he fears that we may wake up some morning and find that power in the Swiss holding company, which is seeking to regain control of General Aniline & Film Corporation, has been taken from a Swiss family and placed in the hands of Communists and racketeers.

Edward W. Ward

Interhandel, in view of a recent United States Supreme Court decision, is deemed to have a good chance of getting back the New York chemical firm which was seized as enemy-owned at the outbreak of World War II.

If it does, the senator wants to be sure it is the old Interhandel, and not a group of Communists and racketeers which he suspects of buying their way into control.

Sen. Chavez has been plugging for return of the private property which we seized during the war for the past five years. He introduced the first bill on this

—*Continued on page 43*

Plastics Pavement Tried

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has developed a new safety pavement made of plastic. The pavement was demonstrated last week on a San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., bridge. According to Shell, the pavement is resistant to skidding even when it is wet. A plastic adhesive, the material is called "Guardkote" paving resin.

Parke-Davis Develops A Four-in-One Vaccine

A four-in-one immunization shot has been developed by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., which is said to be effective in immunizing children against poliomyelitis, whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus.

A group of Detroit physicians reported last week that they had tested the vaccine and found it successful. As a consequence, they said, it is possible to give children the protection offered through four separate shots by means of a single injection. They said the new vaccine is safe and potent.

Wyandotte Completes Facilities for Research

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation has completed construction facilities which are versatile enough to permit a wide range of both corporate and Department of Defense research projects dealing with high pressures and temperatures and with toxic materials.

The new construction includes laboratories, test cells and supporting facilities for the Wyandotte, Mich., company. The expansion will permit an increased level of effort in the research and development of new fuels, lubricants, elastomers and polymers.

Wyandotte's research and engineering division has been active in rocket fuel research since 1949. Early in the program the contract research department of the division developed the use of ethylene oxide as a low energy liquid monopropellant in cooperation with the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics.

Emphasis in the present program is di-

—*Continued on page 43*

Celanese Establishes Plastics Market Unit

Celanese Corporation of America has set up a new marketing department for its plastics division at Newark, N. J. Heading up the new unit as director of marketing is Edward W. Ward, formerly sales manager of the division.

Dr. W. Paul Moeller has been named to succeed Mr. Ward as plastics division sales manager. In turn, James W. Flynn has been appointed market development manager, succeeding Dr. Moeller.

The division's new marketing department, Celanese explained, consolidates various functions which, in some instances, had been aligned separately.

In addition to sales and market development, these include sales development, of which Edward H. Miller is manager; advertising and sales promotion, of which Harriet Raymond is manager, and facilities of the plastics product application and technical service laboratories in Newark.

Mr. Ward had been sales manager of plastics division for the past seventeen years. Dr. Moeller, new sales manager of the plastics division, had been market development manager since 1955. Mr. Flynn, the new market development manager, has been a member of the Celanese plastics division since 1943.

JEFFERSON REALIGNS ITS TOP MANAGEMENT TEAM: John D. McPherson, formerly operations vice-president of Jefferson Chemical Company, Houston, Tex., who has become executive vice-president. Donald L. Griswold, formerly general manager of Jefferson's marketing department, who has been elected vice-president for marketing. Lynn R. Strawn, formerly general manager of manufacturing, who has been made vice-president for manufacturing. L. Frank Dowding (not shown here), named to succeed Mr. Strawn as general manager of manufacturing. Jefferson is owned jointly by American Cyanamid Company and the Texas Company.

John D. McPherson

Donald L. Griswold

Lynn R. Strawn

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Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, national convention, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Chicago, September 7-12.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Atlanta, Ga., October 29-November 1.

American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors Association, joint annual meeting, Fort Des Moines hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, August 18-20.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by the antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C., October 15-17.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 28.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Fort Garry hotel, Winnepeg, Canada, September 15-17.

Chemical Market Research Association, St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, Minn. November 12-13.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 9-11.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the Young Men's Board of Trade, annual Young Man of the Year award dinner, Park-Sheraton hotel, New York, October 16.

Electrochemical Society, 114th meeting, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, September 28-October 2.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 7-10.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio. October 5-8.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, University of Southern California School of Law, Los Angeles, August 26.

Kentucky Fertilizer Conference, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Greenville Experimental Field, Greenville, Ky., July 30.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Bon Air hotel, Augusta, Ga., October 29-31.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, September 28-October 2.

National Chemical Exposition, sponsored by Chicago section of American Chemical Society, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, September 9-12.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D C., October 27-29.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Americana hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla., November 8-13.

Parenteral Drug Association, Statler hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 20.

Society of Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Queen Elizabeth hotel, Montreal, Canada, September 14-15; Royal York hotel, Toronto, Canada, September 16-18; Guildwood Inn, Sarnia, Canada, September 19; General Brock hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada, September 20; Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, September 21-22; Montreal, Canada, September 23.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 9.

Western Packaging & Materials Handling Exposition, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, August 11-13.

US-Backed Medical Program Placed on an International Basis In Proposal by Senator Hill

What the world needs today is a United States-backed dynamic program of international medical research. This is the conviction of Sen. Lister Hill, of Alabama. Speaking before a Washington, D.C., Board of Trade luncheon last week, Sen. Hill urged a five-point program of international research to aid World Health Organization in completing "the great unfinished job of medicine and medical research." The luncheon honored Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General, on his election as president of World Health Assembly.

The Alabama senator said that he was advocating such a program now because "we believe that within a few years the world will see a momentous breakthrough of medical knowledge that will enable us to overcome many of the dread diseases that have plagued mankind through the ages.

Sen. Hill's Program Outlined

Essential elements of the program include:

- Cooperative international support of medical research directed against the major diseases which plague mankind today.
- Exchange of research workers and clinicians so that all countries of the world might obtain benefits of the newest developments in research.
- Distribution of drugs, medical equipment, and rehabilitation appliances to all parts of the world.
- Establishment of demonstration projects to disseminate to all areas of the world the latest technics for combatting disease.
- Organization of an international clearing house on the latest developments in medical research, including the establishment of appropriate translation services.

Sen. Hill emphasized the role of medical science in international affairs.

"Medical science as an instrument of foreign policy," he said, "would find America's great strength not only in our medical knowledge and skill, but in the humanitarian instincts, the generosity and compassion of our people.

"American medical research has developed many magnificent life-giving agents which can be spread throughout the earth. Can we measure the good will created by our manufacture and distribution of Salk vaccine to the children of the world?

"This magnificent gift of medical research has even penetrated the iron curtain, and is being manufactured and distributed widely in Soviet Russia."

COLUMBIAN CARBON V. P.: E. B. Brooks, elected a vice-president of the Columbian Carbon Company, New York, in charge of its carbon black and pigment division. Mr. Brooks succeeds A. Harvitt who is retiring.

Olin Mathieson, Callery Allowed Rapid Write-Offs

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week approved a rapid tax write-off of ten new or expanded facilities. Nine were for research and development facilities, of which seven are in the missiles field. One certificate covers a facility to produce high energy fuels for missiles and jet aircraft.

Included among the firms given the write-offs were: Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, for two projects at Carterville, Ill., and Williamson County, Ill., totalling $908,000; and Callery Chemical Company for a high energy fuels project in Douglas County, Kans., costing $3,832,700.

Stauffer Buys Site in W. Va.

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has purchased a 271-acre site along the Ohio River below Chester, W. Va. A spokesman for the company said that no definite plans have been laid for use of the site. The land is located at Arroyo, Hancock County. It adjoins a new chemical plant of Koppers Company.

Eli Lilly Increases Fine Organic Capacity

Eli Lilly & Co. has increased its capacity to manufacture fine organic chemicals by 50 percent. The new ability comes from a $4.6 million chemical plant recently put into operation at the Tippecanoe Laboratories, Lafayette, Ind.

The new twenty-acre chemical unit consists of a processing building, service building, warehouse, solvent recovery and storage facilities, solvent incinerator, and waste treatment and disposal facilities.

In announcing the opening of the new addition, G. B. Walden, Lilly's vice-president of biochemical manufacturing, said:

"These modern facilities coupled with our eighty-two years of experience in manufacturing to extra close standards will permit us to synthesize even the most complex fine chemicals on a custom basis.

Exceptional flexibility, efficiency, and quality control features have been built into the new plant. The processing building, designed and equipped for versatile and efficient volume synthesis of fine chemicals, is pressurized with filtered air to prevent contamination from the out-

—Continued on page 38

Foster-Grant Sets Up A New Hampshire Plant

Foster-Grant Company, Leominster, Mass., last week put into full production a new $1 million plant at Manchester, N. H., to produce a nylon six-type molding and extrusion material under a new continuous process.

The plant, according to Foster-Grant, is producing at an annual rate in excess of 3 million pounds. Known as "Fosta" nylon, the new material is identified as a caprolactam type.

Surfactants Had Very Active Time In the Past Year

Last year was a good year for surface-active agents, says the Tariff Commission, observing that the total output was 1,206 million pounds, or 5 percent more than in the previous year.

Sales were up to 1,123 million pounds and were valued at $217 million, as compared to 1,047 million pounds, valued at $208 million in 1956.

The report, the Tariff Commission points out, deals with the principal types of surface-active agents other than oil-soluble petroleum sulfonates. All statistics are given in terms of 100 percent content of active ingredients.

Cyclic Surfactants Output Rises

Production of cyclic surface-active agents amounted to 775 million pounds in 1957—about 3 percent more than the 752 million pounds reported for 1956. The dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid type of surface-active agent was the most important product in this class.

Sales of cyclic surface-active agents were 741 million pounds, valued at about $119 million, in 1957, compared with 690 million pounds, valued at $110 million in 1956.

Production of acyclic surface-active agents amounted to 431 million pounds in 1957—about 9 percent more than the 396 million pounds reported for 1956. The sulfated and sulfonated acyclic compounds represented almost half of this output; the alcohols and esters were the most important products.

Sales of acyclic surface-active agents amounted to 382 million pounds, valued at $98 million in 1957, compared with 357 million pounds, valued at $98 million in 1956.

The statistics given in the preliminary report on production and sales of surface-active agents are more than 95 percent complete. Complete statistics will be given in the commission's final report on production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals, which will be issued later this year.

Upjohn, Syntex Advance In War Against Arthritis

Two drug houses, Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., and Syntex S. A., Mexico City, D. F., have scored further advances in the war on arthritic diseases.

Upjohn has come up with a new cortisone-like hormone, 6-alpha-9-alpha-difluoroprednisolone, which is said to be 400 times as active as hydrocortisone in preliminary tests with rats.

The Kalamazoo concern says that clinical trials of this and similar compounds either have been or soon will be started. It may be some time before any drug efficacy can be established, Upjohn concedes.

Syntex, working along similar lines, has synthesized a series of 6-alpha fluorocortical hormones. Biological animal assays, the Mexico City company says, have shown the new hormones to have a greater potency than any of the cortical hormones currently available.

Syntex also reports that it has synthesized the last of the naturally-occurring, physiologically active steroid hormones—equilin.

Rocket Firm Gets New Owner

Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, Houston, Tex., has transferred controlling interest in Grand Central Rocket Company, Redlands, Calif., to Petro-Tex Chemical Corporation, also of Houston. Petro-Tex is jointly owned by Tennessee Gas and Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif.

Plasticizers, Rubber Chemicals Made Money in '57

Though red ink was the prevailing color for financial reports in a number of industries last year, plasticizer producers wrote only in black. This was the picture according to the preliminary annual report of the Tariff Commission.

Sales of plasticizers covered by the report amounted to 363 million pounds, valued at $114 million last year compared to the 331 million pounds, valued at $106 million in 1956.

Production also took a step upward. Total output of all types of plasticizers amounted to 442 million pounds in 1957—5.9 percent more than the 417 million pounds produced the year previous.

In another statistical survey issued at the same time, the Tariff Commission noted that the sales of rubber-processing chemicals during 1957 advanced in dollar value though the sale of material was slightly off. According to the report, sales of rubber - processing chemicals amounted to almost 132 million pounds, valued at $84 million in 1957, compared with 132 million pounds valued at $80 million in 1956. United States production of all rubber-processing chemicals was 186 million pounds in 1957, 11 percent more than the 167 million pounds output of 1956, the report said.

In its report on plasticizers, the Tariff Commission said that production of cyclic plasticizers, consisting principally of the esters of phthalic anhydride and phosphoric acid, amounted to 329 million pounds in 1957, slightly more than the 315 million pounds reported for 1956. Sales of cyclic plasticizers amounted to 265 million pounds, valued at $76 million

—Continued on page 37

ROCHE* VITAMIN B_6

Be sure your products

have the **PROPER PYRIDOXINE CONTENT**

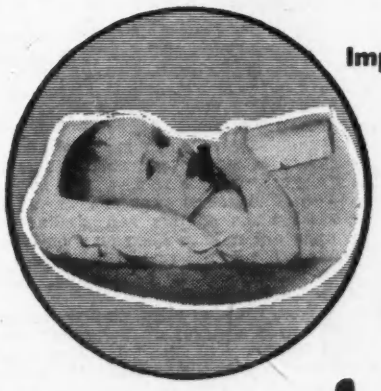
Increasing interest among MDs

The value of pyridoxine is receiving increased attention from physicians. The symposium on "Newer Vitamins" held under the auspices of the National Vitamin Foundation at Vanderbilt University summarized research work and pointed the way to new fields of investigation. As a result, doctors and diet experts are giving more study to the importance of the vitamin to health and nutrition.

Metabolic imbalance in pregnancy

Pyridoxine's particular place in the metabolism of tryptophane and other amino acids may be significant in correcting certain metabolic imbalances known to exist in some pregnancies.

Important in infant feeding



Already proven vital in infant feeding, new evidence suggests that it may be important in preventing some congenital malformations.

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Packaging—Polyethylene bags sealed with saf-t-tag. In ½ and 1 kilo tamperpruf metal containers. Larger quantities in fibre drums; small in amber, screw-cap bottles.
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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 3 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 3.60 - 4.25
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 - 23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —

Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.t., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh, fib. dms lb 2.50 —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 .85
Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.15 - 1.17
flake ..... lb. 1.11 - 1.13
tech., cryst., bbls ..... lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .90 - —
fib dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs lb 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies ..... lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln. 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt alld lb .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimenta oil)
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .33½- —
tanks dlvd lb .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs. or more works lb 1.47 - —
55-lb cbys. 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys. 55 to 990 lbs works. lb 1.57 —

Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18¼- —
tanks, dlvd .. .. lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
USP, sweet, cns., dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape cs. ..... lb. .50 —
powd., cs ..... lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb 60 - —
powd., kgs ..... lb. 80 —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina calcined bgs. c.l., works. lb. .0475- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05 - .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib dms. 0.35c. per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335- —
bgs. 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs. 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —
bulk, c.l. same basis lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. 79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate)
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2610- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68½- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .46 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.09½- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .79½- —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l. same basis ton.44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 7.95
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 .37

Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.

Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. .... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb 1.03 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.324.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.407.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.412.50 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
		grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.r.	boiling range	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes			ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
		indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
		l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
cks.	casks	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
c.l.	carlots	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
cns.	cans	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
coml.	commercial	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
CP	chemically pure	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cryst.	crystalline	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cs.	cases			t.w.	tank wagons
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point		
d-	dextro	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural		
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	neut.	neutral	W.	west
		NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextrolaevo	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w. w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

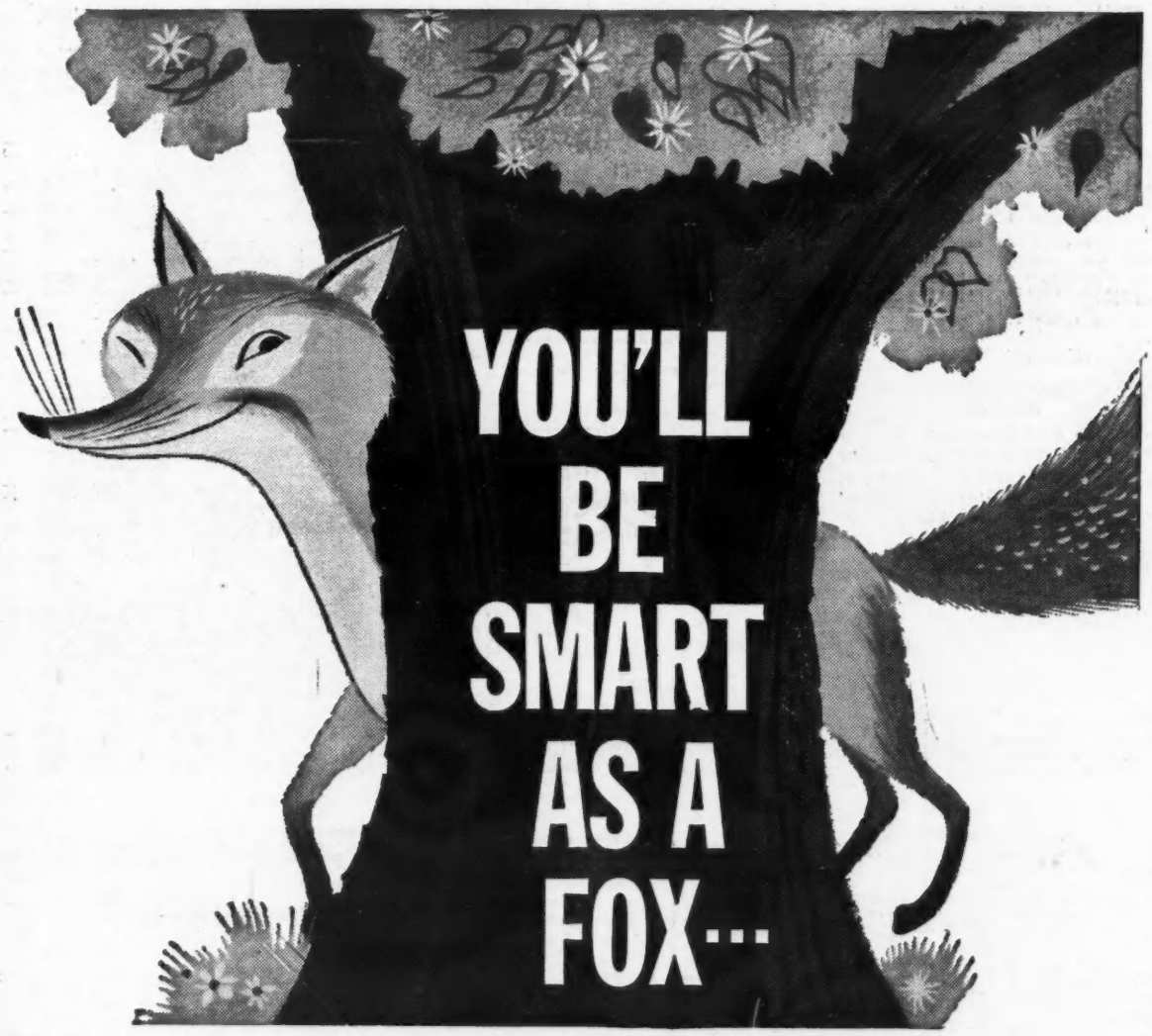
Ammonium Bichromate—Asphalt

Ammonium bichromate dms. works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Ammonium bromide NF gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Ammonium carbonate USP lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½ - —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib dms lb. 17¼ - —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide NF dms., bots. lb 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 6b dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —

Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bgs., western works frt. equald. base price ton. 72.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton. 72.00 - —
western bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 79 69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 49 75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms lb. .28½ - .34½
Ammonium pentaborate gran. bgs., c.l., works ton. 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton. 284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate dibasic, NF, V bbls. dms lb. .48 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lo. .09¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¼ - .13¼

Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - .27
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton. 32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk., c.l., works ton. 35.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton. 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton. 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb. 18.00 - 33.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms. lb. 17.50 - 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, 6b dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms. lb. 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, 6b. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½ - .19
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½ - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½

Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
Amyl acetate, syn. exo process, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¼ - —
Amyl acetate, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
sec-synthetic, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, l-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .39¼ - —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms, c.l., works. lb. .49½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½ - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls lb .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms. l.c.l same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.00 - 4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .17 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .18½ - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
cs. c.l., mines lb. .29½ - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, annyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½ - —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½ - —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .85 - 1.10
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
l-Arginine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo. 12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton. 86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l. mines ton. 40.00 - —
Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon refy. gal. .09½ - —



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Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton	21.00	—
85-300 penetration tanks, tank-wagon refy	ton	20.00	—
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)			
Atropine, NF, tins	oz.	5.75	6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots	oz.	5.00	5.50
Avocado oil, crns	lb.	3.00	Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units.		.65	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units.		.70	—
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs	lb.	1.25	1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms	lb.	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF dms	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate precip., bgs. c.l. works	ton.	111.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	ton.	126.50	—
Barium chlorate, dms. works	lb	.32	.41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works	ton.	176.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	186.00	—
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms	lb.	.22	—
Tech. cryst., bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs.		7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00	—
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.38	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	208.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. l.t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	218.00	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).			
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l. divd.	lb.	.16	—
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., divd	lb.	.17	—
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	275.00	—
dms. l.c.l. l.t.l. frt equald	ton.	285.00	—
Barium peroxide dms. frt. equald.	lb.	.20	—
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms.	lb.	.15	.15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	100.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs. mines	ton.	25.00	—
95-75% bgs. mines	ton.	25.00	—
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	55.00	55.25
paper bgs., ex whse, New York	ton.	79.85	—
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs.		2.35	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	2.65	10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	7.00	10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	2.10	3.05
55-60%, cns.	lb.	2.50	3.05
West indian, 50-55%, cns. dms.,	lb.	2.25	3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs.	lb.	.45	.47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.56	.57
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.67	Nom.
Central American, bgs.	lb.	.60	Nom.
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.67	Nom.
Refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.73	.75
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.72	.74
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.65	.67
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.64	.66
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.30	—
Belladonna root, bls	lb.	.30	—
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	—
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	91.00	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	94.00	—
low gel. bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse	ton.	89.35	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	92.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys. works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.80	.86
Tech., cbys. dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	—
cbys., smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Benzene, coaltar pure or nitration, tanks, works:			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.36	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.36	—
Chicago district	gal.	.36	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.36	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.36	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.36	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.36	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.36	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.36	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.36	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.36	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.36	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks	gal.	.36	.38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., divd., gamma unit-lb.		.00825	—
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb.		.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. divd., gamma unit-lb.		.00825	—
dms., l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.		.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., divd.	lb.	2.30	—
AAOT, bbls., divd.	lb.	2.55	—
Lightfast, bbls., divd.	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine, dms	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37	—
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.41	—
1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots	lb.	.48	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
Benzoin gum Sumatra, es	lb.	.33	—

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
cbys., smaller lots frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works frt equald	lb.	.22	—
cbys. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanktrucks, divd., Metropolitan area.	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c. crns., dms	lb.	.65	.79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms	lb.	.65	.80
Tech., dms., divd.	lb.	.47½	.65
Benzyl benzoate, NF, 40-lb. dms.,	lb.	.68	—
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l. works, frt equald	lb.	.22½	.25½
cbys. dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23½	.25½
tanktrucks, divd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, crns	lb.	3.30	3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works,	lb	3.25	—
Benzyl formate, crns	lb.	1.85	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, crns	lb	9.85	—
Benzyl propionate, bots	lb	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots	lb	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots	lb.	1.75	1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, crns	lb.	35.00	36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	35.00	36.25
Bergamot oil, nat, NF Italian, crns	lb.	12.75	13.75
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).			
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).			
Biotin, cryst., bots	gram.	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil crude crns	lb	1.50	1.90
Rectified, crns	lb.	1.75	1.85
Bismuth chloride, fars	lb	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.60	4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots	lb	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	2.08	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd. dms.	lb	4.47	5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms.	lb	4.37	4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib dms	lb	3.15	—
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms	lb	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms	lb	2.65	—
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., fars	lb	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	—
Blackberry root bark, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Black haw root bark, bls	lb.	.63	.65
Black haw tree bark, bls.	lb.	.45	.50

Black Pigments

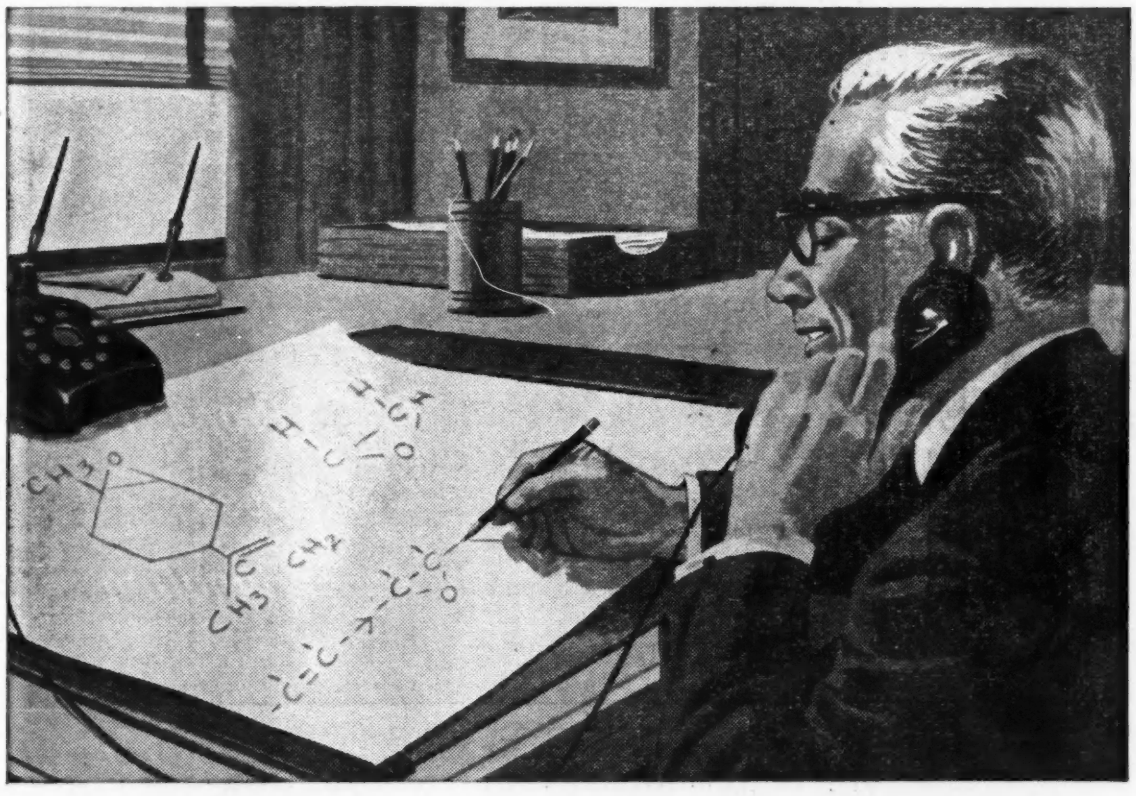
Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	115.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	125.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse	ton.	169.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia New York	unit-ton.	6.75	—
high-grade, unground 16-17% ammonia, bgs. Chicago	unit-ton.	7.50	—
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs. c.l	lb.	.13	.14
bgs., t.l.	lb.	.15	.17
bgs., l.t.l.	lb.	.15½	.35½
Bloodroot, bls	lb	48	.50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)			
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)			
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms.	lb.	2.60	3.75
Peruvian, dms.	lb.	2.10	2.40



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TON acid maroons pure, bbls lb 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.143.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
c.l., works ton.52.50 - —
Borax, powd., 99½% bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.108.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.165.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
Boric acid, gran., 99.9%, dms., smaller lots, same basis ton.195.25 -215.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.113.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ref. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ref. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .72 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .69 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. 1.20 - —

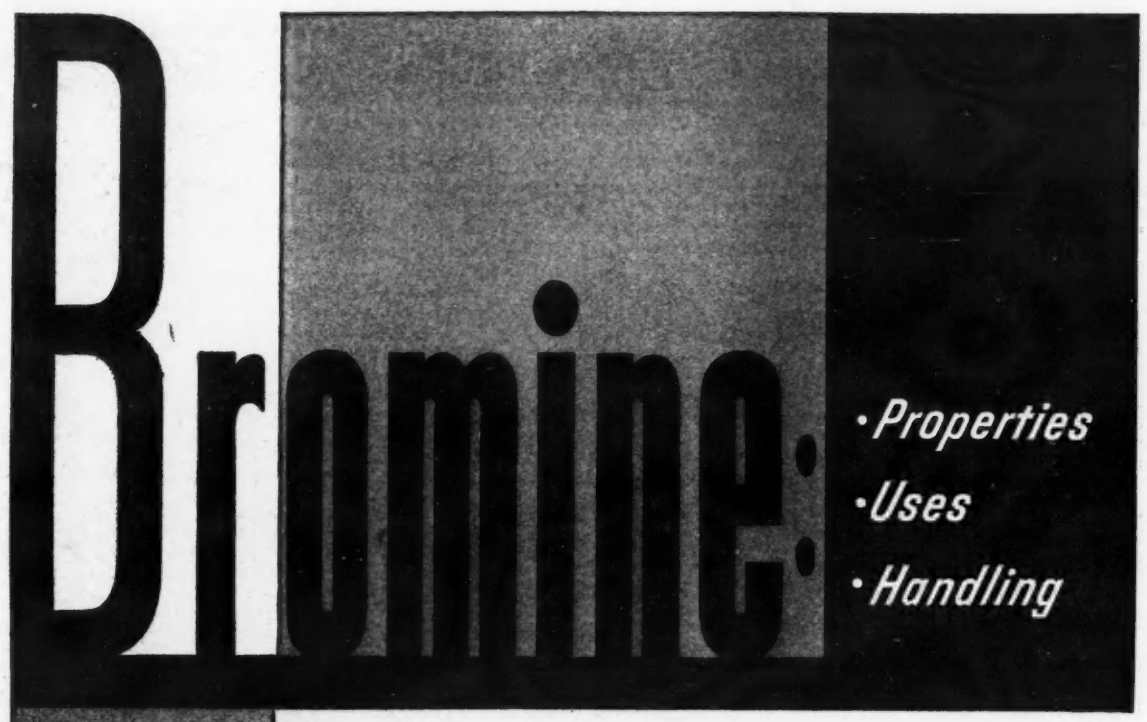
Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14½- .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .57½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼- .27½
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.55 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.80 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies. lb. 2.75 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.72 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.77 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Calmium-selenide, lithopone, red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.62 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.52 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Caffeine, nat., USP, cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Syn., USP, cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.30
Redist., USP, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots. lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —



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Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib dms., 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb .09 - .09½
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF 100 lbs or more lb .97 - —
Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb dms c.l. dlvd ton 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate nat., dry grd. air floated, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works ton 10.50 - —
chalk whiting 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton 32.00 - 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
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Calcium carbonate precip., dense bgs c.l. works ton 32.50 - —
bgs l.c.l. works ton 42.50 - —
medium bgs c.l. works ton 26.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l works ton 48.00 - —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works ton 37.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works ton 47.50 - —
ultrafine bgs., c.l., works ton 110.00 - 160.00
bgs l.c.l works ton 120.00 - 175.00
Calcium chloride flake 77-80% paper bgs c.l works frt equald ton 31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 37.80 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., works. ton 37.00 - —
Grsn. purif. dms lb .27 - —
USP, dms. lb .32 - —
Liquor, 40% tanks frt. equald ton 12.50 - —
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 29.50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works frt equald ton 36.00 - 73.00
Calcium chromate bgs. frt equald lb 29½ - .30
Calcium cyanide dms. c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb .20 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate AA dms. lb. .76 - —
USP. dms lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride lump dms. works. lb 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs dlvd E of Rockies cs 22.95 - 25.10
100-lb dms. same basis dm 30.80 - 34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate NF dms., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb .38 - .40
smaller lots works lb. .41 - .46
Calcium mandelate USP, dms., works lb 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms. lb. .99 - 1.00
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs c.l frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton 83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton 77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs works lb .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs c.l., works lb .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., bgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz cs lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .50
White, dms. lb. .29 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Rectified cns lb. 9.55 - 12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 6c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.65
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.75 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Capric acid, CP, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19¼ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .08¼ - —
Carbarole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.03 - —
Carbon black channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
high abrasion bulk c.l. works. lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l. works. lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns. l.c.l. whse. lb. .11½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .21 - —
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd Metropolitan area ton 73.00 - 115.00
cyls., works lb .08 - .09
Solid, wholesale works lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide 55-gal dms. c.l., works frt equald to competitive points lb. .07 - —
55-gal dms. c.l. same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal dms. 30 dms to c.l. same basis lb. .13 - —
5-gal dms. less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .054 - —
Carbon tetrachloride CP consumers dms. c.l. frt alld lb .12¾ - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. 15¼ - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks frt. alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms. smaller lots works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF bots. lb. 45.00 - 48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A." lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 2.80 - —
Decorticated Alleppy, cs. lb. 2.80 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.75 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40 NF bulk, 100-lb. lots or more dlvd lb. 16.80 - —
bulk smaller lots dlvd lb. 16.90 - 17.30
Carnauba wax chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .77 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .72
Ceara refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .75
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.23 - 1.25
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.24 - 1.27
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 6c. higher.

Calciferol—Cashewnut Shell Liquid

Carotene tech 1,350,000 A units per gram tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP microcrystalline in oil, 400-000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo. 69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. .o. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - —
Casein, dom. edible acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., edible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .18¾ - —
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - .24
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —

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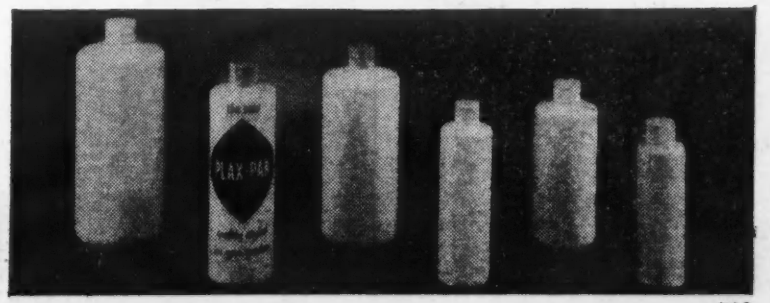
Breck gets superior plastic packaging at no extra cost with this handsome, practical and durable Hi-fax bottle.

Hi-fax, Hercules high-density polyethylene, made possible this dramatic breakthrough in plastic "carrier" packages. This Hi-fax container for Breck Banish is featherlight, unbreakable, handsomely decorated by offset printing . . . a truly modern, low-cost package for a modern new beauty product.

Plax Corporation, Hartford, Conn., producer of the new Banish bottle, now offers packagers a complete line of stock Hi-fax containers ranging in size from 32 ounces to 6 ounces. Only ⅛ the weight of glass, yet competitive in cost, these modernistic containers provide a combination of advantages possible only with Hi-fax—shatterproof toughness, heat resistance which permits post-packaging sterilization, and resistance to stress corrosion cracking. Hi-fax bottles can be safely packed and shipped in economical, lightweight containers, provide substantial savings in freight costs.

Whether you make containers or use them, why not write to Hercules for more information about how Hi-fax can help to give your product a new look.

Plax Corporation offers many opportunities for Hi-fax packages in a selection of stock and custom sizes.

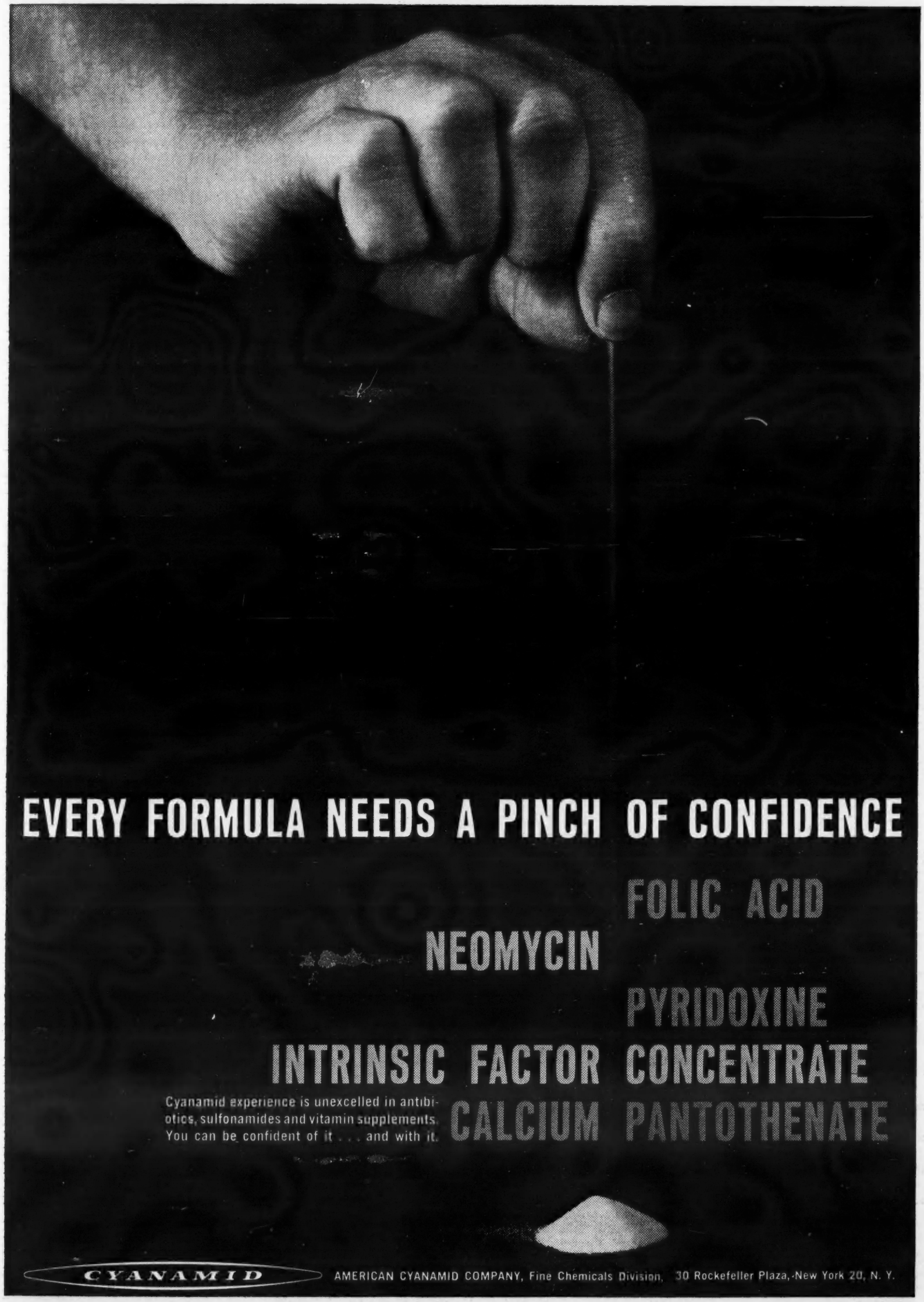


HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
900 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware

HERCULES

Cassella Acid—Cyanoacetic Acid

Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .65 - —
"B" lb. .64 Nom.
"C" lb. .62 Nom.
Korintje "A" lb. .65 Nom.
"B" lb. .64 Nom.
"C" lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP)
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2910- —
tanks lb. .2600- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2660- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2760- —
tanks lb. .2460- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3125- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33.50- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2300- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2400- —
tanks lb. .20½- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .22¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23¼- —
tanks lb. 20¼- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2450- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2550- —
tanks lb. .2250- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1600- —
Castor oil sulfonated, 50% dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19½- .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼ 38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib, dms., works lb 2.17¼- —
Resub., dms., works lb 4.29¼- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda caustic)
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .28½- —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21½- —
Celery seed oil, bots. lb. 13.40 -16.00
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .543 - .555
17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 45% dms., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77%CeO, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .75
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .68 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated NF, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib dms, 5-ton lots, works lb. .28½- .32½
fib dms, smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal hardwood, bulk, lump c.l., f.o.b plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 96.00 - —
bulk, lump, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
plant ton. 87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 - —
pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 69.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton. 74.00 -79.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South, ton. 66.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works South ton. 70.00 -84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 50.00 - —
bulk, l.c.l., works South ton. 55.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08727- —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09817- —
Chicago acid paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100 lb lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
dms, l.c.l, 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40% dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70% dms, c.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Chlorinated rubber 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .84 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs. same basis lb. .89 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.03 - —
dms, l.t.l. same basis lb 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.93 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib dms, smaller lots works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more works. lb 2.25 - —
fib. dms. less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comm., bots. lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls. 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb .0515- —
tanks, frt equald lb .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride fib. dms., frt adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09¼- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls, works lb .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. 45¼- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF red broken, bgs. lb .35 - .40
NF yellow broken bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid refd. bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .83 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .85 - .87
Ceylon, "0000," bgs lb. 1.05 - —
Cinnamon bud oil, bots. lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. 3.85 - —
Extra, bots., cns. lb. 5.60 - —
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., ogs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .62 - .70
Java-type, dms. lb. .63 - .85
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.40
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 15.00
Nat., bots oz 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton. 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 -70.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls. lb. 1.05 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .43½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - —
Clove, bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. .85 - .90
CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs., or fib, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., tanks, works gal. .16 - —
Refd., resale indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton. .40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate 23.7% Co dms. dlvd. lb 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb 1.03 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate liq. 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co bbls. dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate powd. 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst. 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .99 - 1.04
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14¾- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13½- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 - —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .10 - .10½
Codeine, NF cns. 100-oz lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 - 1.50
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz. 27.50 -31.00
Colchicum root, bls lb .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .40 - .90
Copaiba oil cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3190- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3340- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .41 - .41½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .27½- .28
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .3575- .3675
Copper cyanide, tech. dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .47¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .28½- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42¾- —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .40½- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .38½- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1805- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.55 -14.05
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.95 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 25.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 26.15 -29.15
Copper, undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 185.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton. 180.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, Dutch, bots. lb. 9.25 - —
USP, Russian, bots. lb. 11.50 -12.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian bgs lb 08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .13½- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¼- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1873- .1900
tanks lb. .1673- —
Corn oil acids, dist. dms lb. .17¼ .20
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs min 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.58 - —
Corn syrup 42° Be non-ret. dms. c.l. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
non-ret dms l.c.l 100 lbs 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride)
Cortisone acetate USP bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Costus oil bots oz 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 62.00 -63.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .11¾ —
tanks, Valley lb. .11¾- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .11¼- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .11¼- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .03¾ —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .17¾- .17⅝
tanks lb. .15⅞- —
Cottonseed oil acids dist. dms lb. 16¾ .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms. works. lb. .03 03¼
tanks same basis lb 02¾ —
Coumarin, NF, cryst, dms. lb. 3.60 3.70
Cramp bark NF bls lb 85 90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate NF bots, cbys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar crude, tanks works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
crude, soln 50% tanks, works. gal. .192 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 .44
dms, l.c.l same basis gal. .53 .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb 1.60 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb 1.30 —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms incl. l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol 30.5°C m.p and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms, c.l, dlvd lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms, smaller lots works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b., works, frt. equald to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .28
Crotonic acid, fib dms., 300 lbs or more, works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .90 - —
Powd., cs lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin oil, bots., cns lb. 7.50 -12.50
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .24 —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.85 - —
indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 96.00 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 1.25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Cyclohexane 99% tech dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies....gal. 1.02 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ... gal. 1.10 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies, gal. .77 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis.....gal. .85 • —
tanks, works gal .55 • —
Cyclohexanol tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., t.c.l., works same basis.lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 • —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb .35 • —
tanks, works lb .29 • —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb .49 • —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb .50 • —
tanks, works lb .47 • —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl.48.00 • —
6-oz cyls., works cyl.12.00 • —
Cyclopropane USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 • —
cyls., 100-gal. lots..... gal. .41 • —
cyls., 200-gal. lots.....gal. .40 • —
Cypress oil, bots ..... lb 5.30 • —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 • —
bgs. dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .45 • .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 • —
dms., t.c.l. same basis..... lb. .48 • .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 • —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 • —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .48 • .52
tanks, works ..... lb. .42 • —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E. cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
E, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs .. lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs. ..... lb .08¼- .09½
black, bold, bgs. ..... lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs..... lb. .12¾- .13½
pale, chips, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. 17¾- .20
Siam, cs. ..... lb. .33 • .35
Singapore, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .39 • .43
No. 2, bgs..... lb. .31¼- .34
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .17 - .19
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls..... lb. .28 • —
DDD, tech. flake, grd., tb. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • .47
fib. dms., t.c.l., works..... lb. .46 • .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .24 • —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis... lb. .23 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 • —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .21 • —
Perfume grade, bots ..... lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. ..... lb. .45 • —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 • —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.60.00 • —
paper bgs., t.l., works....ton.60.75 • —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton.69.12 • —
19% P, paper bgs., works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l. ton.69.50 • —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls..... lb. .10 • .12
Neutral, bbls. ..... lb. .21 • .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis.... gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies... gal. .66 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis... gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 • —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies....gal. .65½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis... gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis... gal. .69 • .75
tanks, same basis..... gal. .48 • —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .63 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis.... gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .47 • —
SD23A, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .655 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... gal. .705 • .765
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .495 • —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis....gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 • —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .643 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ... gal. .695 • .755
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .485 • —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .63 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis.... gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis..... gal. .47 • —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis... gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 • —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .64 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis.... gal. .69 • .75
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .48 • —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride. dms..lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride. dms lb. 6.50 • —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.40 • —
paper bgs., t.c.l. ....100 lbs. 9.55 • —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 9.24 • —
paper bgs., t.c.l. .... 100 lbs. 9.39 • —
canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 • —
paper bgs. ..... 100 lbs. 9.29 • —
white, paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.98 • —
paper bgs., t.c.l.....100 lbs. 9.13 • —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. ..... lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, anhyd., dms. ..... lb. .20¾- —
USP, dms. ..... lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots..... lb. 4.30 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., t.c.l., works..... lb. .33 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms. t.c.l., works..... lb. .33 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .13 • —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .985 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .995 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 • —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 • —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .94 • —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .91 • —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 • —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 • —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .34 • —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 • —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 • —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 • —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., t.c.l., works..... lb. .68½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis ... . lb. .53 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 • —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.24 • —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.05 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.07 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .95 • —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .86 • —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 • .32
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32 • .33
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 • —
dms., t.c.l., works..... lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works..... lb. .61 • —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 • —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .11 • —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .12 • —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works... lb. .34 • —
tanks, works..... lb. .32 • —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis...lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13 • —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 • —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 • —
tanks, works..... lb. .03 • —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 • —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .52 • —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .59½- —
fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis....lb. .60 • —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35 • —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld..... lb. 1.80 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. 1.95 • —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .28 • —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .27 • —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .25 • —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis..... lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .48 • —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .45 • —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .67 • —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .43 • .45
tanks, same basis..... lb. .40 • —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .29 • —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., works..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 • —
5-44 dm. lots, works..... lb. 2.35 • —
1-4 dm. lots, works..... lb. 2.40 • —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .53 • —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 • —
dms., t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .58 • —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .55 • —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms. t.c.l. same basis..... lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms. c.l., works. lb. .30¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .20 • —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., t.c.l. works ..... lb. .28 • —
tanks dlvd E ..... lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44 • —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E ..... lb. .45 • —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo100.00 -147.50
bots. 1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves USP dom. dms lb 1.20 —
Digitoxin USP bots ..... gram 4.35 6.75
Diglycol laurate dms ..... lb. .32¼- .34
Diglycol stearate dms. ton lots lb. .26 • .28
Diglycolic acid bgs. works lb. .14 • —
Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .66 • —
dms., t.c.l., works..... lb. .67 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .64 • —
Dihydrazine sulfate dms. works lb. 1.10 • 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0650- .0675
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0650- .0675
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 • —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 • —
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.09 • —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .17 • —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .29 • —
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., dlvd E.lb. .10 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks dlvd E ..... lb. .08 • —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .28 • —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 • —
dms., t.c.l., works..... lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 • —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48 • —
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .11 • —
Dillseed oil, bots ..... lb. 2.80 • 4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms.. lb. 3.00 • 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate cns ..... lb. 4.85 • 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.225 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb 1.235 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb 1.20 • —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis.lb. .69½- —
tanks dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 • —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms.....lb. 1.90 • 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., t.c.l. works..... lb. .33 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. 1.30 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.28 • —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
55-gal. ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .16 • —
10-gal. ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.c.l., works..... lb. .17 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 • —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.lb. .31 • —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .31 • —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .28 • —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 • .39
tanks, works..... lb. .29 • —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 • —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.58 • —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms... lb. .33 • —
99° C., dms..... lb. .34 • —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. E..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E..... lb. .15 • —
46°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E..lb. .20¼- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. E..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E..... lb. .20 • —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls..... lb. .27 • —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms..... lb. .11 • —
Refd., 63°C, dms..... lb. .23 • —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works..... lb. .43¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 • —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30¼- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt .alld..... lb. .28 • —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works..... lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works, dlvd..... lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .30 • —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 • —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 • —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .69 • —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... gal. .63 • —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse..... gal. .70 • —
tankcars, works ..... gal. .62 • —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 • —
tanks, works, South..... gal. .55 • —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l. c.l., works lb .17¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16 • —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns. lb. .65 • .85
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb. .51¾- —
dms. t.c.l. works ..... lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 • —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 • —
Refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .30 • —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine bgs dms. ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 • —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld .... lb. .50 • —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 • —
dms. t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms., 1,000-lb. lots works lb. 1.45 • —
Di-o-tolylguanidine dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .69 • —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld.... lb. .70 • —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs. bls. c.l. US ports ex dock ton.76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
dms., t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 • —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 • —
dms. t.c.l. works 100% basis.lb 1.05 • —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 • —
dms., t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .15 • —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .117 • —
Dyes, coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 ..... lb 15.65 -17.60
Green FD&C No. 1..... lb 15.65 -17.00
No. 2 ..... lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 ..... lb.31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns..... lb 5.90 7.85
No. 2 ..... lb 3.30 4.10
No. 3 ..... lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 ..... lb 5.55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow FD&C No. 1 cns ..... lb 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 ..... lb 3.30 4.10
No. 6 ..... lb 3.30 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown D&C No 1 ..... lb 15.65 -16.10
Green D&C, No 5..... lb 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 ..... lb 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 ..... lb 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 ..... lb 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 ..... lb.23.60 -24.00
No. 19 ..... lb 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 ..... lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 ..... lb.24.15 -24.65
No. 33 ..... lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2..... lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7..... lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 ..... lb.13.05 -13.50
No. 11 ..... lb.13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns .. lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns... lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns ..... lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y dustless... lb. .89 • —
27 Fast light orange 2G .... lb. 1.29 • —
31 Phloxine 2G ..... lb. 1.05 • —
36 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.18 • —
40 Orange R extra, cone.... lb 1.52 • —
57 Fuchsine 6B..... lb. 1.55 • —
79 Scarlet 2R..... lb. 1.16 • —
151 Orange AD..... lb. .79 • —
161 Orange ..... lb. .94 • —
176 Fast red A..... lb. 1.30 • —
179 Rubine XX, cone..... lb. 1.47 • —
180 Blue F4B ..... lb. 1.31 • —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 • —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 • —
203 Chrome black T..... lb. .92 • —
208 Fast blue SR..... lb. 1.30 • —
234 Brown Y ..... lb. 1.27 • —
246 Blue black, extra, conc.... lb 1.37 • —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. ..... lb. 1.91 • —
288 Navy blue 3R, conc..... lb. 1.70 • —
290 Black F, conc..... lb. 2.10 • —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 • —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC ..... lb. 2.13 • —
333 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.37 • —
365 Brilliant yellow conc..... lb. 3.11 • —
383 Scarlet B ..... lb. 2.60 • —
401 Diazo black BHD..... lb. .93 • —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc..... lb. 1.53 • —
419 Red FC..... lb. 1.45 • —
420 Brown M ..... lb. 1.40 • —
448 Red 4BX conc..... lb. 1.69 • —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.95 • —
561 Brown B..... lb. 2.89 • —
581 Black EB, 200%..... lb. 1.33 • —
583 Green BY, conc..... lb. 1.02 • —
596 Yellow brown R, extra.... lb. 1.26 • —
620 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.31 • —
630 Fast Yellow GG..... lb. 2.32 • —
640 Yellow XX ..... lb. 2.30 • —
655 Yellow OX ..... lb. 2.64 • —
657 Malachite green V crystals. lb. 2.73 • —
662 Brilliant green G ..... lb. 3.62 • —
667 Milling green 6B conc..... lb 4.78 • —
671 Blue EG ..... lb. 1.95 • —

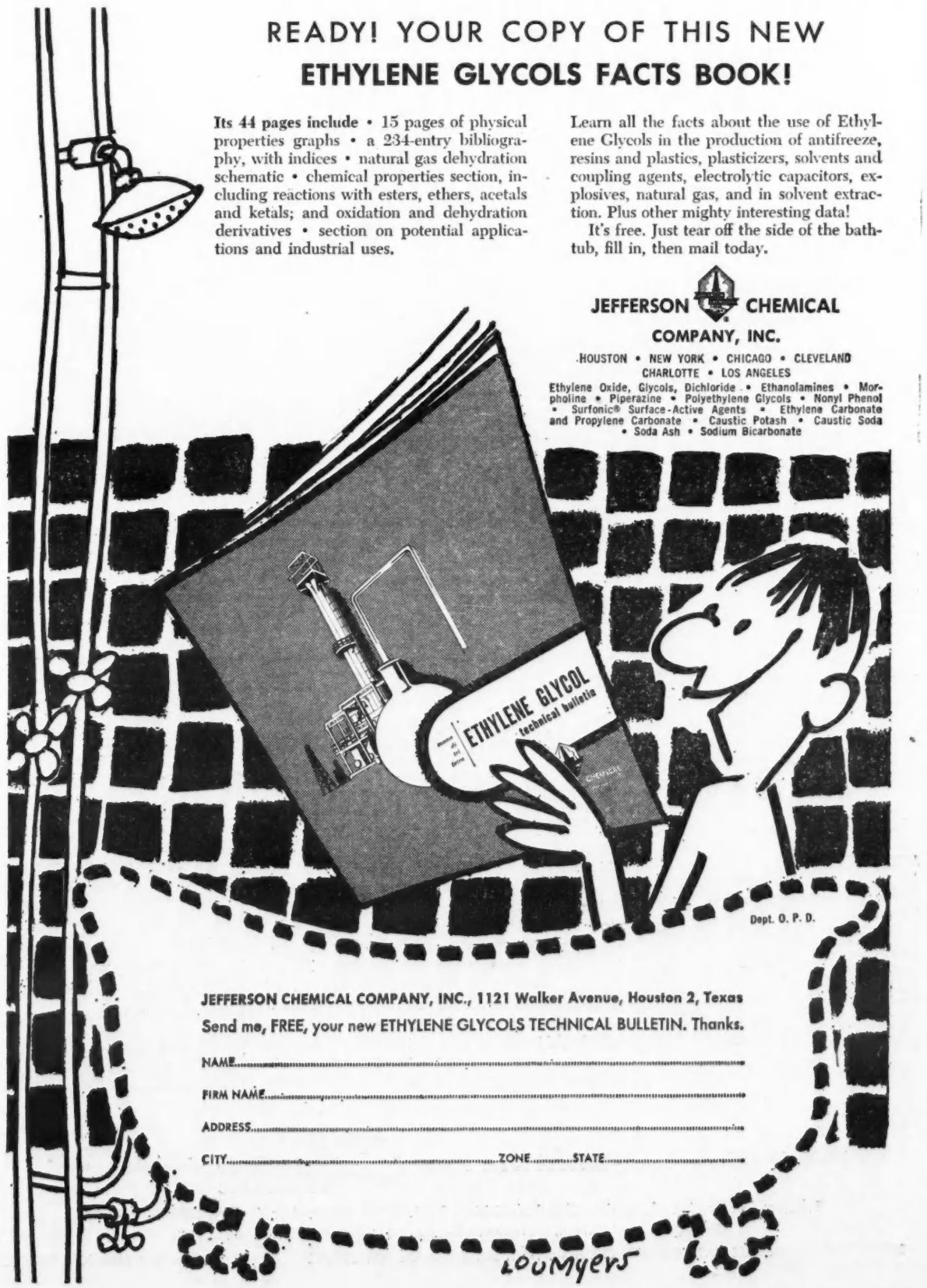
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
681 Crystal violet powder..... lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder..... lb. 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG ..... lb 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc ..... lb. 3.91 - —
749 Red BX ..... lb 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS ..... lb 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc ..... lb 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF extra conc lb 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM ..... lb 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J ..... lb 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX ..... lb 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF conc ..... lb. .38 - —
1034 Alizarin red SC ..... lb. 3.31 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS double paste lb 3.85 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb 2.92 - —
1150 Olive R Single paste lb. 1.42 - —
dms. dlvd.
1151 Brown R single paste lb 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD double powder, lb 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG..... lb. 3.00 - —
p-24 Gray L..... lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc lb 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN ... lb 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF ..... lb. 1.76 - —

Dyes coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 .... lb 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL ..... lb 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS ..... lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green CG ..... lb 3.53 - —
1090 Oil violet special Z ..... lb 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC ..... lb 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD ..... lb 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH..... lb 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM..... lb 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN ..... lb 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV ..... lb 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG ..... lb 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 ..... lb 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG conc .. lb 6.33 - —

Dyes coaltar, spirit soluble 100 lb dms., dlvd No
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc .. lb 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR conc... lb 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB ..... lb. 3.54 - —
Spirit brown ZG ..... lb 5.30 - —
Spirit red B conc..... lb 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls..... lb. 1.29 - 1.32
tanners bbls ..... lb .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding bls ..... lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles ..... lb 75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 42.00 - 46.25
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-10,000 lb. lots, dlvd., 100% basis. lb. 3.45 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz. lots oz. .93 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. ..... oz. .59 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36½- —
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .33 - —
l-Epinephrine base syn. USP bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)
Erigeron oil, cns. ..... lb 6.00 - 7.50
Ergot, NF dms., tin-lined..... lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots..... oz. 72.50 - 84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. ..... oz. 87.75 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill. Md. Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W. Va. .. lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment. 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms. c.l., t.l. dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies. gal. 20.58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.63 - 20.69
tanks, same basis gal. 20.42 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis.....gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms. dlvd. E of Rockies. gal. 21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. 21.75 - 21.81
tanks, same basis.....gal. 21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots ..... lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E..... lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works..... lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works..... lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride tech. cyls., works. lb. .20 .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 .20
tanks, works ..... lb. 10 —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns..... lb. 3.35 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. 43½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. 44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. 41½- —
Ethyl ether, anhydrite, ACS, dms lb. .27 —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½-lb cns. ..... lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. ..... lb 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .11 - —
Ethyl gallate, dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid lc. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. 52½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .53½- —
same basis lo. .50½ —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. l.c. dlvd lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. 50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP. bots oz 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether)
Ethyl oenanthate, dms..... lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb .45½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-napnthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb 55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms. c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. 12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb .30 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb 30¾ —
Ethylene contract ref'y gate lb 0475- 0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. 09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies, 1c per lb higher
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb 13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .18½- —



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Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether Acetate—1-Glutamic Acid

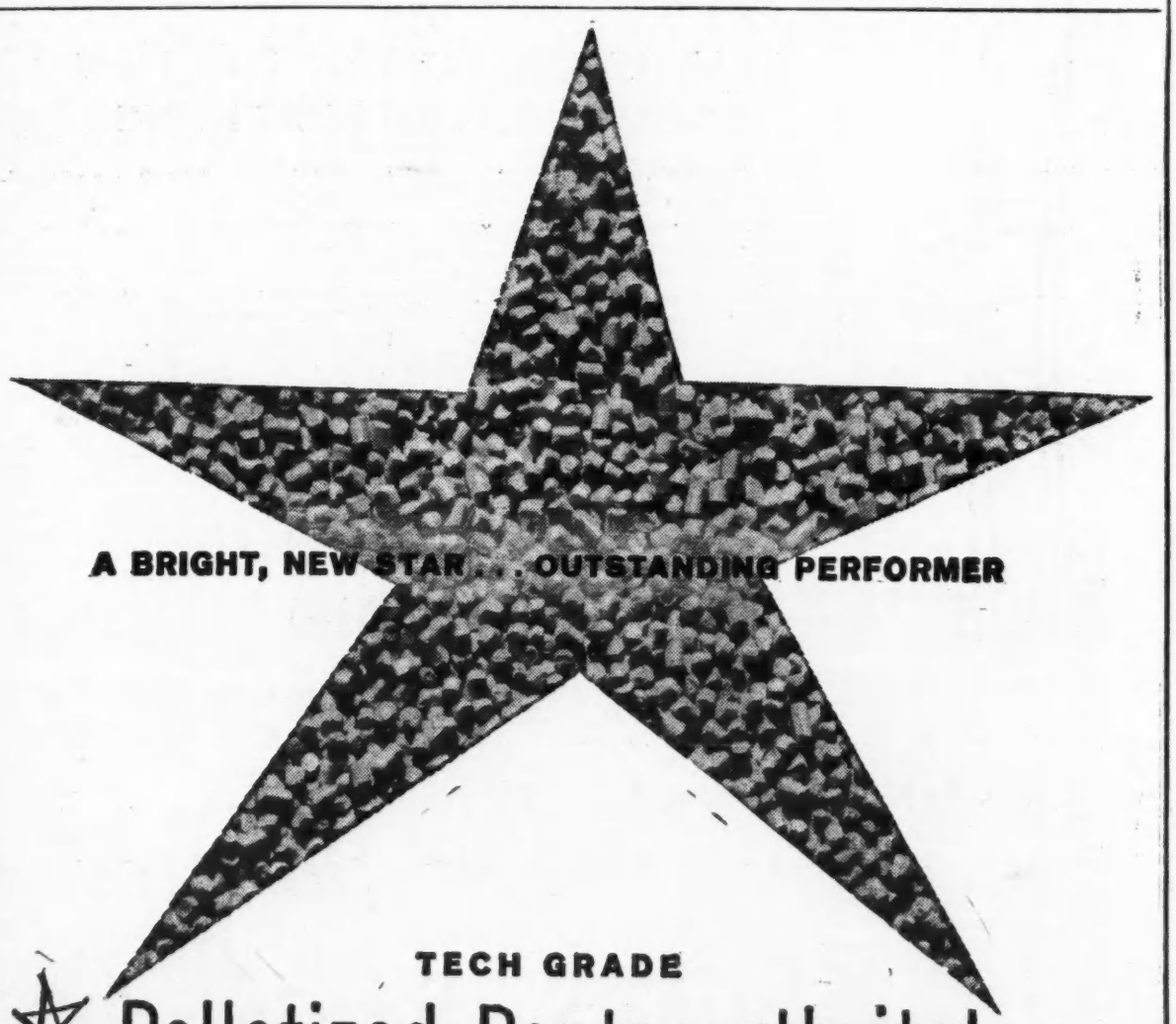
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 • —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 • —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 • .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 • —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb. fib. dms. 500-lb lots and over lb. 6.75 • —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 • 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .63 • .80
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .76 • .90
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 • 2.30
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 • .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works, lb. 2.10 • —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 19.50 • —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP cns lb. 2.75 • 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 • —
French, light, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .26 • —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .13 • —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .22 • —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08 • —
Ferric acetate, liq. 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, chys lb. .16 • —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 • —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 • 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be. photo grade, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .80 • —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 • —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 • .91
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .84 • .87
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 • —
Ferric resinate, 6½% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 • .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 36.25 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 • —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .85 • .88
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms. lb. .86 • .89
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran. dms. lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms lb. .86 • —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 • —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 • 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 • —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09¼- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls gal. 32.00 35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 • 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 4.80 • —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1350- .1400
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1580- .1630
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1200- .1250
tanks lb. .1050- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .18 • —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 • —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton 133.00 • —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton 129.00 • —
Flaxseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo-lots or more gram .70 • —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 10 kilos or more kilo 62.00 • —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0645- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0405- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0350- —
Formic acid, 85%, chys., c.l., works, lb. .1570- —
chys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
chys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 • .61
Fuller's earth, bgs. c.l., fill. mines, ton 19.00 • —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton 20.00 21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton 17.50 • —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.30 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton 17.50 18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech. bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 • —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .13 • —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 • —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .21 • —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 • —
Fusel oil, refd. cms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 • —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 • —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 • 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 • —
lb. 1.78 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 • 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 • —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 • —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 • 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.10 • 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .55 • —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .67 • —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .74 • —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .77 • —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .84 • —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 • —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 • —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 • —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 • —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.50 • 3.00
Standard, cns., dms lb. 2.00 • 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns lb. 14.50 • 18.50
Bourbon, cns lb. 17.00 • 20.75
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.20 • 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb. 11.00 • 16.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots lb. 5.00 • 5.50
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 14.00 • —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .14 • —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .35 • —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .12 • —
Sierra Leone, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .18 • —
dms l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 • —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
68 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
113 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 • —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 • —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 • —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 • —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 • —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 • —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 • —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 • —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 • —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.00 • —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 • —



TECH GRADE

Pelletized Pentaerythritol

This new and revolutionary pelletized form for PE makes these important advantages possible. When Celanese PE pellets are poured, there's no dust storm . . . no added fire hazard . . . there's no PE escaping up the stack. Pelletized PE puts an end to the costly and time-consuming interruption of cooking cycles to add more PE because the full and required quantity never reached the resin reactor.

If you have signs of PE snow on your plant roof, you should investigate the cost-saving possibilities of this new Celanese first — TECH GRADE PENTAERYTHRITOL IN PELLETIZED FORM. Celanese®

Pelletized Pentaerythritol . . . a new Celanese development

CHEMICALS

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 556-G 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

SEE CHEMICAL MATERIALS CATALOG AND CHEMICAL WEEK BUYERS' GUIDE FOR COMPLETE LISTING OF CELANESE CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

1-Glutamine, bots., 100 gm. lots	gram	.43	—
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks	lb.	.1760-	—
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks	lb.	.16	—
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f.	lb.	.16½	—
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP CP 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29⅜	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅞	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅝	—
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.26¾	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
Glycerine, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27¾	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root NF, tested, bls.			
Grapefruit oil, dms.	lb.	2.00 - 2.75	
Grapefruit oil, dms.	lb.	2.10 - 2.75	
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse	lb.	.06 - .09½	
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19 - .21½	
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21 - .24½	
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 - .31½	
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 - .31	
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms. ex whse	lb.	.29 - .31	
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06½ - .06¾	
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½ - —	
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾ - —	
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾ - .18¾	
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼ - —	
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼ - .21¼	
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾ - —	
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾ - .22¾	

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls.	lb.	.45	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb	2.10 - 2.15	
NF, liq., cbys., dms	lb	2.30 - 2.40	
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.	lb.	3.40 - 3.45	
Guaiacwood oil, cns.	lb.	.85 - 1.50	
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.38 - .44	
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.39 - .44	
Tech. grade, bgs.	lb.	.30 - .33	

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton	20.30	—
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton	20.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton	17.00	—
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton	55.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse.	ton	60.00	62.00

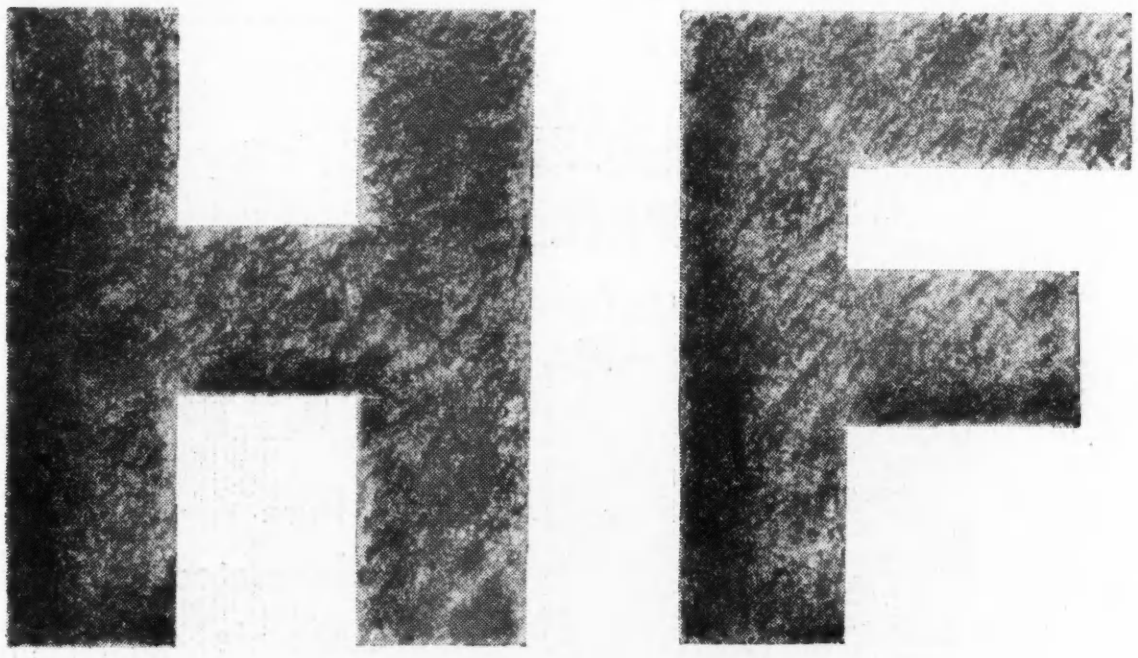
H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.95	—
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.45	—
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls	lb.	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb	.21	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb.	2.50 - 3.00	
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	.70 - .75	
Helonias root, bls		1.75 - 2.00	
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.37	—
Paste No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20½	—
Hemlock oil, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.55	
Hemlock leaves, bls	lb.	.35 - .40	
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld	lb.	.90	—
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.20	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.16¼	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.16¼	—
Hesperidin, purif., 25-lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	8.95	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50	—
bots., 5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00	—
bots., 1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms.	lb.	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York	lb.	.233	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.243	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
fib. dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.230	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½	.48⅛
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.20	—
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd	gal.	.16	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00 - 7.50	
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
dms, l.c.l. works	lb.	.76	—
Hexyl salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
dms., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.00	—
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.90	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton	6.00	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.16	.19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works	lb.	1.33 - 1.55	
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60 - 1.90	
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys.	lb.	2.92	—
1.70 s.g., cbys.	lb.	3.23	—
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1, dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	.30¼
tanks dlvd	lb.	.27¼	—
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.			
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E	lb.	.37	.43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).			
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		2.90	3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton	28.00	—
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.15	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton	30.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.65	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton	35.00	—

Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP consumers cbys. extra c.l works,	lb.	.15¾	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	.17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼	—
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼	.23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots., kilo lots or more	gram	2.90	—
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk bots., kilo lots or more	gram	2.90	—
Hydrocyanic acid cyls. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.70	—
cyls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots	lb.	.40	—
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)			
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	19.25	—
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. t.t.l., dlvd.,	100 lbs.	20.75	—
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	21.00	—
20-gal. dms. l.c.l. t.t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	22.50	—
tanks, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	15.50	—

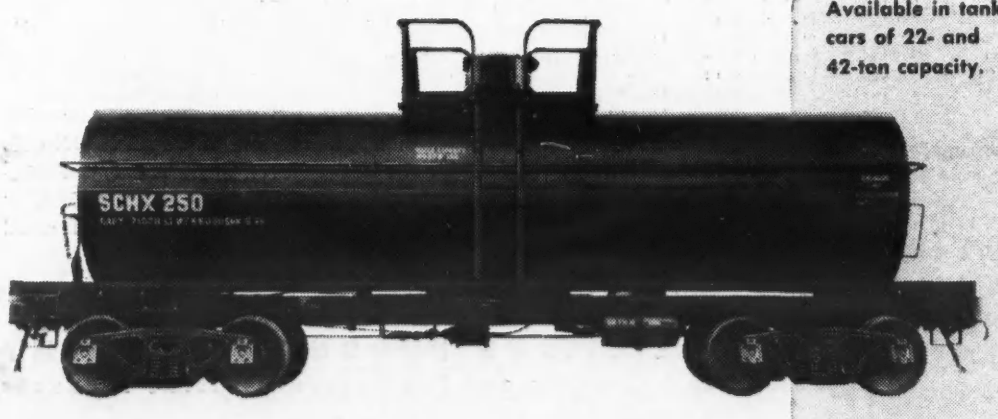
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	.06	—
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Hydrogen chloride anhyd. 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
Hydrogen cyanide liq. 98% tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd. cyls., dlvd E	lb.	.30½	.32½
cyls. dlvd W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrogen peroxide USP bbls. dlvd.	lb.	.03¾	.05
35% dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.202	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.211	—
tanks dlvd	lb	1800-	—
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms	lb.	1.03	1.06
Tech. dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.82½	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.84½	—
Hydroxyacetic acid tech., 70%, dms. Philadelphia and Chicago,	lb.	.11	—
tanks Belle W Va	lb.	.073	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	4.80 - 5.30	
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.00	7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots	oz.	6.00	6.50
Hypernic extract cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
Liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.27	—



HYDROFLUORIC ACID
anhydrous and aqueous

STAUFFER HAS IT...
IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY



Available in tank cars of 22- and 42-ton capacity.

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380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Ill. • 636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Calif.
NYOTEX CHEMICAL DIVISION, P.O. Box 9716, Houston 15, Tex.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys., ton lots, f.e.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo, syn.).
Indol, CP bots. lb. 16.00 -18.25
Inositol bots, dlvd lb 5.00 —
dms, dlvd lb 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .93 - —
Resub., USP, dms lb. 2.02 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin USP, dms lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform NF dms, kgs lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.15 - 4.70
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. lb. 9.00 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 10.50 - —
Irish moss bleached prime, bls lb 28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls, c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52 - —
bbls, l.c.l. ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls, smaller lots, same basis, lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .49 - —
bbls, smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat. 75-65% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l. works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemen shade, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol dms, c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks same basis lb .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate dms lb. 1.20 —
Isobornyl proprionate dms lb. 1.25 1.35
Isobutyl acetate perfume grade, cns lb. .75 1.00
Solvent grade dms. c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms, l.c.l dlvd lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks dlvd lb 19½ —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.55 3.75
Isoniazid powd. bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid 100-lb fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works lb. .34½- —
dms, l.c.l. works lb. .35¼- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms, c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
Refd., 95% c.l. dms., dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .57 - —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)
Isopropyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N (3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-)
Isopropyl-N pheny) carbamate, 450-lb 6b dms., c.l. t.l. works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib dms. l.c.l. works lb. .80 .98
Isoquinoline dms. works lb. .65 1.25
Itaconic acid purif. fib dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
fib dms. l.c.l. works lb. .35 - —
Tech. fib dms., c.l. works lb. .44 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.45 - —
Powd. bbls same basis lb 2.50 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 1.00 - —
Japan wax, cs. lb. .30 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs lb .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots lb 3.60 7.00
Juniper tar NF dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar)
Juniper wood oil, tech. ens lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin NF, powd. fib dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No 1 NF powd., bbls. lb. .38 - .43
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .28 - .30
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax. Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Benzene type, tanks group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type tanks group 3 gal. .1425- —
Lactic acid, edible 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2748
bbls. dms. 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2798
bbls. dms. 5 to 19, frt. qeuald. lb. .1889- .2848
bbls. dms. 1 to 4, frt. qeuald. lb. .1938- .2898
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3039- .4623
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4673
bbls. dms. 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4723
bbls., dms. 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4773
Lactic acid, plastic grade 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .4675- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Lactic acid, tech. 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -13.10
USP, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs. 6,000-lb lots, frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ¼c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms. 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt, equald lb. .19 - .19¼
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.23 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l. works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms. works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .1230- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms, ens. lb. 9.75 -13.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms. lb. .30 - .32½
tanks lb. .27½- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
a-Lauryl methacryiate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.00
38-42% ester, cns. lb. 10.00 -12.00
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.50
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.
Pure
Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by
MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
bbls., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate)			
Lead chloride, dms.	lb.	.52	—
Lead iodide NF V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Lead linoleate fused 26% Pb. dms.	lb.	.38	—
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York	lb.	.11	—
St. Louis	lb.	10.80	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.143	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.153	—
Lead naphthenate liq. 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
24% Pb. dms., dlvd	lb.	.24¼	—
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.31¾	—
Lead nitrate bbls	lb.	.26¾	—
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO dms. works	lb.	.29¾	.34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	.50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works,	lb.	.41	—
Lead red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls c.l. same basis,	lb.	.1345	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1445	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.1360	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis,	lb.	.1460	—
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.40¼	—
Lead salicylate normal dms. works,	lb.	.46	—
Lead silicate, (see Lead white basic silicate)			
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate)			
Lead tallate, liq. 16% Pb dms	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.18½	—
Solid 30% Pb dms	lb.	.23¼	—
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.16½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Lead, white basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Lead white basic sulfate bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
Lecithin edible, tech. bleached, non-ret. dms. c.l. works,	lb.	.14	.15
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.15	.16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.14	.15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 6b dms 25-lb lots works	lb	9 00	—
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots.	lb.	20.00	-44.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	3.15	- 4.00
Messina, cns.	lb	4.50	- 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
dl-Leucine dms. works	lb	12.25	-15 00
Licorice root gran. bls.	lb	15	17
Powd. bls	lb	12	15
Whole bls	lb	10	12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican cns	lb.	3.25	- 5.50
Lignosulfonate, 60% tannin bgs., c.l. works	lb	06½	
bgs., l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾	.07
Lime chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l. 50,000 lbs., works, E.	ton.	14.25	—
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	17.25	—
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	18.25	—
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.			
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	6.50	- 6.80
West Indian cns	lb	6.25	6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	8.50	-13.70
Terpeneless dist, bots	lb.	68.00	-
expressed	lb.	82.00	-105.00
Lime salts (see Calcium)			
Lime ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)			
Limestone grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	4.35	4.65
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms	lb.	4.20	4.65
Syn., dms., works	lb.	4.40	—
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb.	4.50	- 5.35
96-98%, dms.	lb.	5.05	- 6.60
Ex petitgrain bots.	lb	4.80	5.90
Syn., dms., works	lb.	4.40	—
Lindane 25% formulation dealers, dms. frt. alld	lb.	1.65	- 1.83
Lindane, 99% tech. formulators, dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.65	- 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves bls	lb	25	—
Without leaves bls	lb	30	—
Linseed meal expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills	ton.	57.00	—
Extracted, 34% bulk same basis.	ton.	56.00	—
Linseed oil raw dms. c.l., New York	lb.	.1730	—
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1830	—
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1370	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.1520	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1560	.1580
Boiled linseed oil 006c per lb higher			
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.2030	—
Water-white, dms.	lb.	.2330	—
Linseed pitch dms	lb.	.06	.06¾
Litharge coml powd., bbls. c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.12¾	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
Lithium benzoate dms	lb	1.65	1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.60	—
Lithium carbonate, NF dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb	1.29½	—
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd	lb	1.30	1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld	lb.	.67	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.73	—
dms., smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.79	—
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots	lb.	1.23½	—
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l. t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.87	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88	.92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots,	lb.	1.50	—
Lithium fluoride, dms., 25,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.15	—
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.	lb.	2.18½	—
bbls. less ton lots, dlvd	lb	2.23½	—
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works	lb.	9.50	—
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.53	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.56	—
Lithium manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95	- 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Litnium stearate dms. c.l., works	lb.	.47½	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.48½	—
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½	—
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works	lb.	.98	- —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works	lb	1.50	- —
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.47	- —
Lithopone, ord. bgs. c.l. dlvd E.	lb.	.08¾	—
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.09¼	—
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.11	—
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	12	—
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.45	—
Lobeline sulfate bots. works	oz.	37 50	-38 50
Locust bean gum powd., bgs.	lb.	.38	- .39
Logwood extract, cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20	—
No 2, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	18½	—
Solid No. 1, boxes c.l.	lb	.35	—
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	9.00	—
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more	lb.	8.00	—

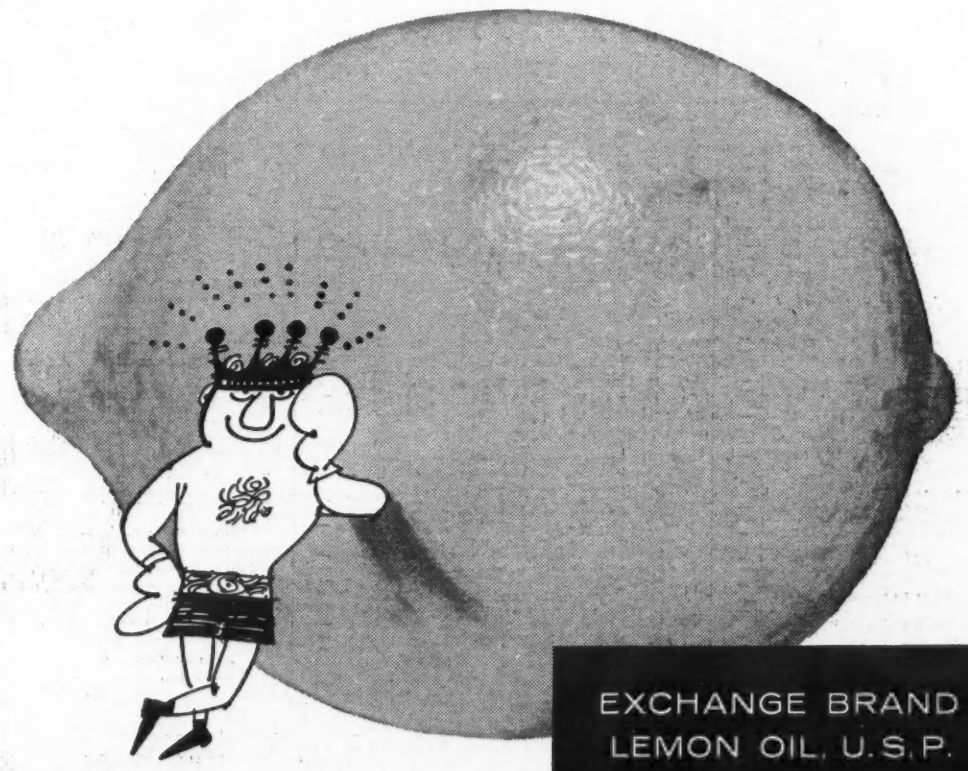
M

Mace, Siauw, bls	lb.	2.45	—
Siauw, No. 2, whole, bls.	lb.	2.05	—
siftings, bls.	lb.	2.00	—
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms	lb.	12.75	-15.75
Magnesia calcined tech. bgs., cns. frt equald	lb.	.25¾	.26½
Tech. syn. rubber grade light, bgs. c.l. frt equald	lb.	.29¾	.30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt equald	lb.	.29¾	—
bgs. l.c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.30½	—
USP, light bgs	lb.	.36½	.37½
heavy fib dms	lb.	.45	.52
Magnesite chemical grade, calcined, powd. bgs. c.l. works frt equald	ton	82 50	—
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain bulk c.l. Chawelah Wash	ton.	46.00	—
Magnesium bromide cs. jars	lb	.95	1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech. bgs., c.l. frt equald	lb.	.10½	—
bgs. t.l. frt equald	lb.	.11	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald	lb.	.12½	.13½
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
bgs. t.l. frt equald	lb	13½	—
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald	lb	14½	15½

Above prices are quoted f.o.b works freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms. c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs. c.l., works.	ton.	55.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	-80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms.	lb.	1.42	—
Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works	lb.	.24½	.25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.20	—
Magnesium metal 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.36	—
Pigs 10,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.35½	—
Sticks, cs works frt alld on carlots	lb.	.59	—
Magnesium nitrate cryst. dms., works	lb.	.29	—
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)			
Magnesium peroxide 15% dms., works	lb	1.00	1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	—
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)			
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10½	.12
Magnesium sulfate tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.15	—
bgs. t.c.l. works 100 lbs.		2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.35	—
bgs., t.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs		3.10	—
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.		3.35	—

How does one lemon oil become the unchallenged champion?



It must start with the correct varieties of lemon (California Lisbons, Eurekas and Villa Francos) for prized bouquet and character.

It must all be cold pressed from the peel to capture the superb true lemon flavor.

It must be bulk-blended from the correct proportions of oils from coastal and desert grown lemons.

It must be delivered unaltered to the buyer.

All of these things the Sunkist Growers do with the benefit of the greatest source of fruit, ultra-modern equipment and years of skill...to make Exchange Brand Lemon Oil the world's best.

Now you have the convenience of two types blended to specific needs. Both come to you in containers sealed with tamper-proof tabs stamped "Exchange."

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

EXCHANGE BRAND
LEMON OIL, U.S.P.
Exchange
CALIFORNIA COLD PRESSED

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Sunkist Growers, Products Department.

Magnesium trisilicate USP fib. dms., 5,000-lb lots lb. .38 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst. powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies 1½c per lb higher
Malic acid tech. dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb lots lb 2.35 - —
d.ms. smaller lots lb 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .55 - —
Manganese acetate bbls. dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate tech. fib dms. lb. 23½- —
Manganese carbonate bbls. works. lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. 25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton 148 00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144 50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms., same basis ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher
Manganous gluconate dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate bbls. dlvd lb .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite NF dms lb 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate lic., 6.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .34 - —
dms. ton lots dlvd E lb. .36 - —
dms. smaller lots dlvd E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthanate, liq., 6% Mn. dms. frt. alld lb. 29¾- —
Manganese resinate fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% MnSO4 bgs., c.l. dlvd S E ton 97 50 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd S E ton 104 50 - —
Manganese tallate 6% dms lb .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E African, 38% tannin bgs. c.l. ex dock ton 64.00 -65.00
South American 30% tannin, bgs., c.l. ex dock ton 47 00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb .34 - .38
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .27
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol com'l fib dms., ton lots, works lb .60 —
fib dms. to ton lots, works lb .62 —
fib dms. single dm. works lb .65 —
Marine pitch dms lb .04¼ .05
MBTS (see Mercaptohenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole)
Melamine, bgs., c.l. works lb .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb .31 - —
Menadione USP bots gram .044 .05
Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07 - —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.50 Nom.
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.15
Syn. USP racemic cns lb 4.50 —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib dms., ton lots works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptohenzothiazyl disulfide bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercurie chloride NF cryst. dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.98 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 4.78 - —
Mercurie cyanide NF VIII powd., fib dms lb 4.84 - —
Mercurie lodide red NF X fib dms. lb 7 72 - —
Mercurie oxide red NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 - —
Tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works, lb. 5.77 - —
Mercurie oxide, yellow, NFX, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel)
Mercurous iodide yellow NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV)
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask. 228.00 -230.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline)
Metanilic acid dms., works lb 57 75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98% dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks works lb. .45 —
Methanol nat. denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld gal. .85 —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .54½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .31 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .26 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .25 - —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms l.c.l works gal .58½- —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min. dlvd Metropolitan areas gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .30 - —
Syntnetic methanol zones are Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) dms., t.l., frt allwd. lb. 2.05 - —
dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs. frt alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E of Miss., frt alld gal. 62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .66 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt alld E gal. .72 - —
tanks frt alld E gal .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont. N Mex. and Wyo West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb .39 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb .18 - —
tanks dlvd E lb 14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol)
Methylamyl ketone, dms. works lb 1 05 —
Methyl anthranilate, cns lb. 2.34 - 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns, dms lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb bgs., 2,000 lb lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit same basis, lb. 16¼- —
tanks single unit same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .46¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech. non-ret dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works, lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l. min. 23,000 lbs. works lb. .21½- —
100-lb multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l. works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate fib dms. lb 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns. dms lb. 4.15 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb 3.00 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. 1.23 - —
Methyl paratnion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb fib dms lb 9.90 - —
Methyl salicylate USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA bbls. same basis lb 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots frt adjusted lb 2.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l. works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32° C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs. t.c.l. ex-whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —

Mica, Wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
white 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd W. of Miss ½c higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Mineral oil, white, tech. 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .14 - .15
tanks, New York gal. .18 - .18½
Molybdated orange bbls lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85% dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .985 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E. 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - .335
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .29 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .29 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½- —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis lb. 3.20 - —

Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mor n-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 4-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate USP cns oz 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .55¼ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.45 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots lb 5.05 5.65
cns., 5-lb lots lb 5.20 5.50
Ketone, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.70 5.30
cns., 25-lb lots lb 5.35 —
cns., 5-lb lots lb 5.45 —
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns. 25-lb lots lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb lots lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¾- —
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Montana, No. 1, Oriental, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Mustard oil, syn. bots lb. 1.60 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb 17½ Nom
Myristic acid, dms. lb. .23 - .25½
tanks lb. .22¾- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton. 44.00 -45.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 50.00 -51.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
Myrobalans, extract, indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp. 78° bgs. large lots lb. .035 - .05
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks same basis lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Casella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib dms. lb. 8.50 —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms. 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. 550.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .78½- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .73 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls lb. .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½- .38
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid USP, dms., dlvd kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.35
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.30
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works E, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.35
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.25

Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, chys. extra, cl., works lb. .18½-
carboys, extra, l.c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs. c.l., same basis lb. .22½-
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p Nitroaniline dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .41
18-20 cps. bbls. c.l. same basis. lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps. ¼ ½, seconds bbls. c.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
Nitroethane dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .24¼- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.
Nitrogen solutions tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 2.60 - .50
Nitromethane dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .24¼- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.
a Nitronaphthalene bbls. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .53 - —
1-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropopane prices West of Rockies are 1c per lb. higher.
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake or solid, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .30 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.43 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutgalls, Aleppo bgs lb. .35 - .38
Chinese bgs lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. 1.90 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 12.75 -15.75
Nutmeg oil USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 12.00 -15.75
West Indian, bgs. lb. 12.25 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .12 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - —

O

Ocher (see iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .60 - .70
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., wms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 2.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 1½c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms lb. .18 - .18½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .16½- .19
tanks lb. .14 - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .19 - .19½
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .14½- .14¾
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs lb. .23 .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb. 5.50 7.65
Extra fine, bots. lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid gal. 2.30 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks
California, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.35
Florida, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.30
Messina, cns lb 3.85 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.85
Sesquiterpeneless bots lb. 65.00 -120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. 1.25 - —
Orange peel, bitter Haitian bls lb 14 .16
Sweet lb. .25 - .30

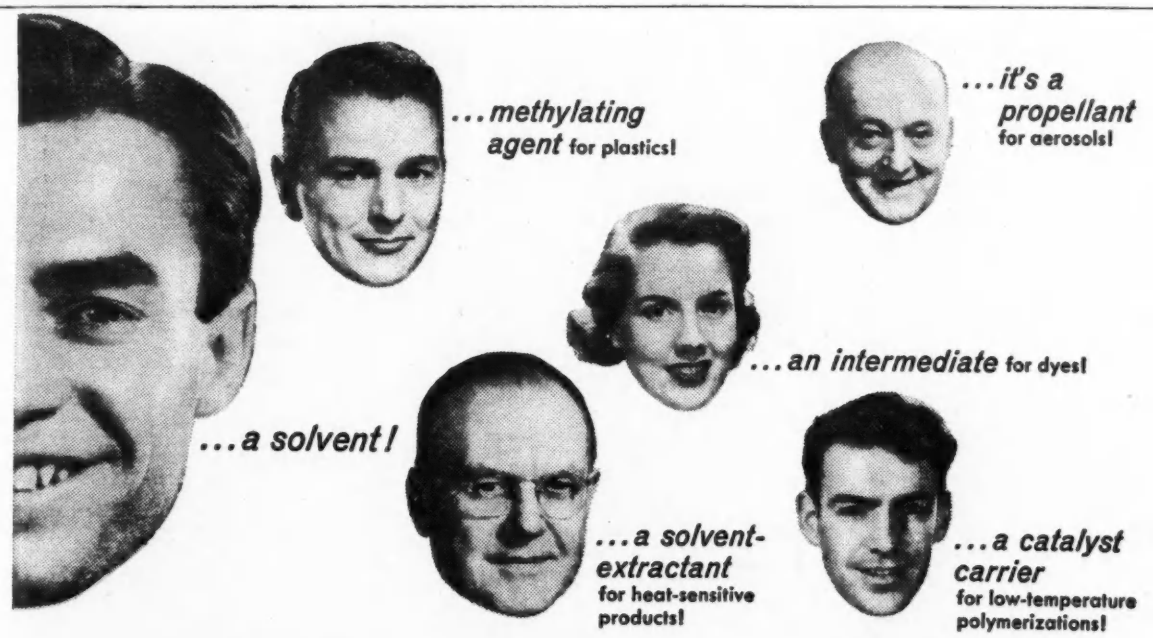
Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb 2.00 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls lb .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .44 - —
Orthoaniside (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol)
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)
Osage orange, cryst. No 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs lb. .79 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .90 Nom.
Oxalic acid, bbls. c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .18¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .19¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .1420- .1520
tanks lb. .1200- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb 13¾ 14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Papain, purified lb. 9.00 -12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat or syn., USP cns., 25-oz to 100-oz lots oz 5.00 —
cns., smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP cns oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs lb. .28 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .37 - .47
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol)
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).


...methylating agent for plastics!
...it's a propellant for aerosols!
...an intermediate for dyes!
...a solvent!
...a solvent-extractant for heat-sensitive products!
...a catalyst carrier for low-temperature polymerizations!

What's your definition of SOLVAY METHYL CHLORIDE?

Physical Properties

Formula	CH_3Cl
Molecular Weight	50.49
Boiling Point	−23.7°C. • −10.65°F.
Freezing Point	−97.6°C. • −143.7°F.
Specific Gravity Liquid 20/4°C.	0.918
gas 0°C. 760 mm. (air = 1)	1.74
Pounds per Gallon Liquid at 20°C. (4.83 atm.)	7.5
Coefficient of Cubical Expansion (Liquid) Avg. 0° to 40°C.	0.0022/°C.
Vapor Density at B. P. (760 mm.)	2.47 g./liter
Refractive Index Liquid $N_D^{23.7}$	1.3712
Viscosity Liquid (20°C.)	0.24 centipoise
Surface Tension (in air) 20°C.	16.2 dynes/cm.
Specific Heat Liquid (20°C.)	0.382 cal./g./°C.
Gas (25°C. 15 psia)	
Cp	0.199 cal./g./°C.
Cv	0.155 cal./g./°C.
Latent Heat of Vaporization (At. B.P.)	102.3 cal./gm.
Critical Temperature	143.1°C. • 289.6°F.
Critical Pressure	65.9 atm.
Flash Point	Below 0°C.

SOLVAY Methyl Chloride can be defined many ways, because of the many different uses for it. A study of its physical and chemical properties may suggest an application that will benefit your products or processes.

NEW PRECAUTIONS CHART AVAILABLE TO METHYL CHLORIDE USERS!

Tells how to:

- ✔ prevent fire, explosion
- ✔ safeguard employees
- ✔ dress for protection
- ✔ conduct first aid

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y. DV-78

Please send me without cost:
- ☐ Chart of "Precautions in Handling Methyl Chloride."
- ☐ Book on SOLVAY Methyl Chloride and other SOLVAY Chloromethanes.

Name_____
Position_____
Company_____ Phone_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Calcium Chloride • Caustic Potash
Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Chloroform
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Sodium Nitrite • Vinyl Chloride
Cleaning Compounds • Ammonium Chloride • Chlorine
Aluminum Chloride • Snowflake® Crystals • Methyl Chloride
Monochlorobenzene • Hydrogen Peroxide • Methylene Chloride
Carbon Tetrachloride • Mutual Chromium Chemicals
Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene

Allied Chemical

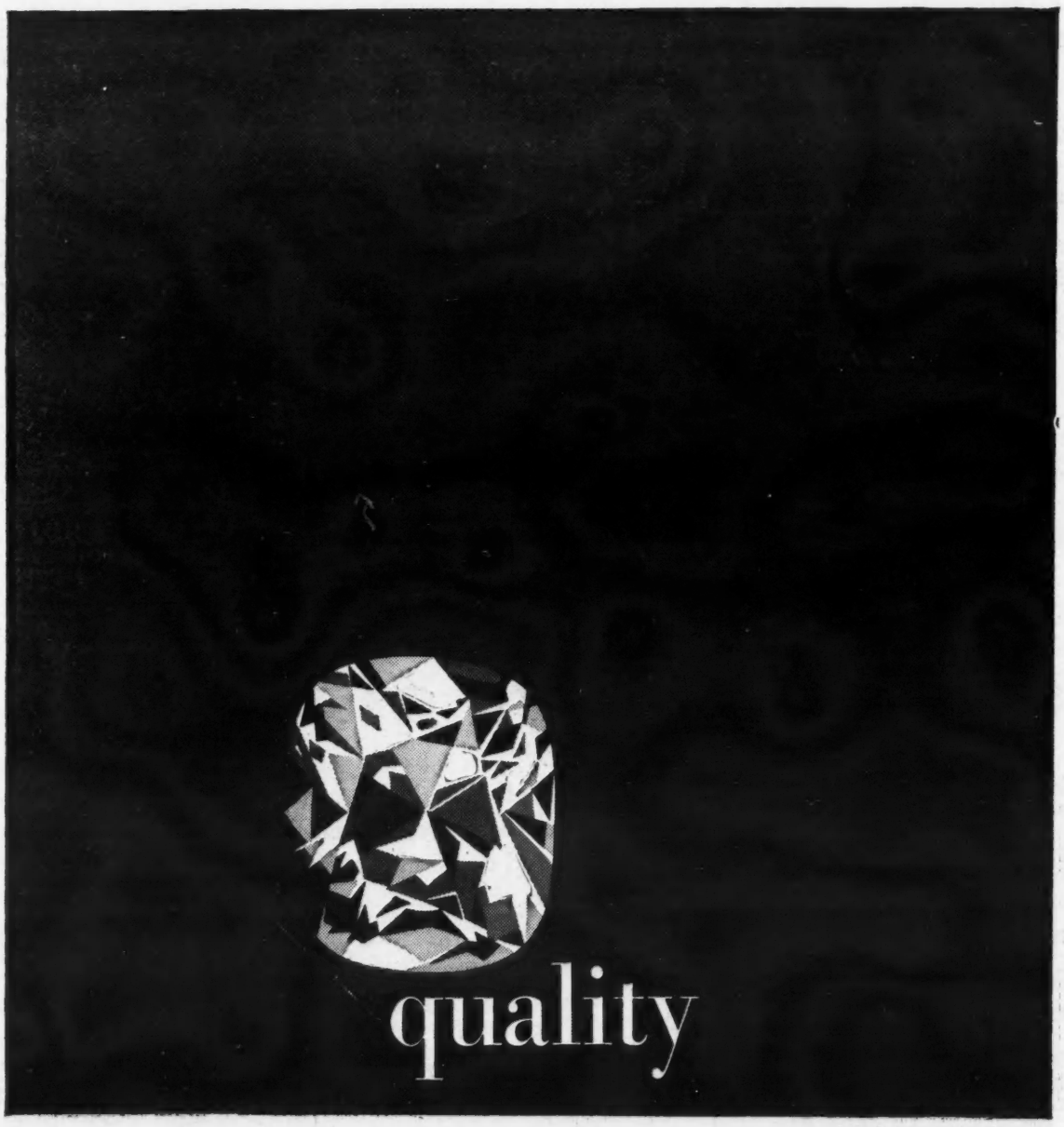
SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene)
Para toner, red bbls. ..... lb. 1.21 • —
Chlorinated kgs. ..... lb. 1.35 • —
Paraffin crude scale white, 123°-127°F ASTM tanks refy. lb .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F. ASTM. tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F. ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F. ASTM. tanks, refy lb .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 • —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .1155- .1255
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse lb .167 —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse ..... lb. .182 • —
USP X, fib dms. c.l., ... lb. .19 • —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots .... lb. .20 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms. t.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
55-gal dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 • —
tanks dlvd lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion ethyl dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. 1.38 • —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld. lb. 1.41 • —
Parathion prices 2c per lb. higher in West
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 • —
Passion flower herb bls. ..... lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 • —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., mills ton.64.00 -65.00
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17¾- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .22½- .22¾
tanks ..... lb. .20½- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 • —
Imp., Danish, ex whse lb. 1.26 • —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 • 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 • —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks Tex refy, gal. .14 • —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 6.00 • —
Pepper, Malabar black, spot, bgs. lb. .27 • —
Lampong, black, bgs. ..... lb. .26 • —
Sarawack, black, bgs. ..... lb. .26 • —
Red, Funtuas, spot, bgs ..... lb. .30 • —
Gondars, bgs. ..... lb. .26 • —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs ..... lb. .26 • —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .24 • —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .32 • —
Zanzibar, bgs. ..... lb. .44 • —
White, Muntok, bgs ..... lb. .40 • —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 • .75
Imp., USP, bls. ..... lb. .85 • —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms..... lb. 4.40 - 5.50
Redist., USP, dms..... lb. 4.60 - 5.85
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld.... lb. 1.35 • —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. 1.30 • —
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil South American, cns., dms. lb. 2.35 - 2.95
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10¼- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05½- —
Extra amber dms., c.l., refy .. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04½- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy..... lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05⅞- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .11 • —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .06¼- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy.. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 • —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .93 • —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 • —
dms., same basis..... lb. 1.08 • —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 • —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (See sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 • —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
dms., same basis..... lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 • 1.32
fib. dms., smaller lots..... lb. 1.32 • 1.37
Phenothiazine drencn fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 • —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis.. lb. .47 • —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 • —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis ... lb. .46 • —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 • —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.95 • —
100%, bots..... lb. 4.00 • 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 • 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works... lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.80 • —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .42 • —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 • —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 • 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works. lb. 1.42 • —
Tech., dms., works..... lb. 1.40 • —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. ..... lb. 1.30 • 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 • —
dms., smaller lots, works..... lo. 1.15 • 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 • 1.45
Standard, dms..... lb. 1.10 • 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 • —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 • —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 • 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 • .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 • —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 • —
CP, bots., works ..... lb. 17.75 • —
Tech., fib. dms., works ..... lb. 10.45 • —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works..... lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 • —



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Penola Oil Company New York • Detroit • Chicago

Penola

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton.	5.11	-	—
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis. long-ton.	5.51	-	—
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis. long-ton.	6.16	-	—
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis. long-ton.	7.16	-	—
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis. long-ton.	8.16	-	—
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.57 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.			
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. 100 lbs.	7.00	-	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.	7.25	-	7.75
tanks, t.w., works. 100 lbs.	5.60	-	—
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.	7.85	-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.	8.10	-	9.35
tanks, t.w., works. 100 lbs.	6.00	-	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	8.50	-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.	8.75	-	9.00
tanks, t.w., works. 100 lbs.	6.65	-	—
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works. lb.	.55	-	—
dms., smaller lots, works. lb.	.56	-	.57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.20	-	.20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.21½	-	—
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb.	.19	-	—
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb.	.14	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.15	-	—
tanks, works lb.	.12½	-	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works. lb.	.13½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.14½	-	.15½
solid, dms., c.l., works lb.	.11½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.12½	-	.13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb.	.1395	-	.1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.1550	-	.1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb.	.38	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.39	-	.40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb.	.14	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.15	-	—
tanks, works lb.	.12½	-	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.21	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.22	-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.20½	-	—
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb.	.65	-	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb.	3.45	-	—
Resinated, bbls, same basis lb	3.00	-	—
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb	1.69	-	—
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb.	3.95	-	—
Resinated, bbls. lb	3.50	-	—
Water dispersable, bbls. lb.	1.71	-	—
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb.	5.00	-	—
NF, fib. dms. lb.	5.20	-	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.43	-	.43½
dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb.	.44	-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.415	-	.423
b,g-Picoline 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.32½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.33	-	—
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	2.00	-	—
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb.	.85	-	—
Tech., bbls lb.	.44	-	—
Pigment green B, kgs. lb.	1.45	-	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.	4.75	-	5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials, oz.	4.65	-	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb.	.65	-	—
Mexican, bgs. lb.	.32	-	—
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb.	3.75	-	9.25
Pimento leaf oil, ens. lb.	2.00	-	2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.15	-	—
dms., l.c.l. ex whse New York, lb.	.173		—
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb.	.185	-	—
dms., dlvd. lb.	.188	-	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)			
Pinetar oil, comi., dms., c.l., works. lb.	.0561	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.0634	-	—
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb.	.0745	-	—
tanks, works lb.	.046	-	—
Rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, South lb.	.40	-	—
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb.	.41½	-	—
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb.	.35	-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb.	.36½	-	—
Pink root, bls. lb.	2.50	-	—
Piperazine, dry, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb.	1.95	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	2.00	-	—
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., t.l., frt, allwd. lb.	1.07	-	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb.	1.09	-	—
Piperazine hexahydrated, 44%, dms., frt. allwd. lb.	.88	-	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb.	.90	-	—
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb.	2.70	-	—
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E.lb	4.50		5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd E.lb	3.70		4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works oz.	62.00	-	70.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb	.45	-	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb.	15.60	-	16.10
Poke root, bls. lb.	.19	-	.22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units.	.52	-	—
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units.	.54	-	—
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units.	.56	-	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.43	-	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.44	-	—
dms., smaller lots, works lb.	.47	-	.49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb.	.42	-	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.44	-	—
dms., smaller lots, works lb.	.47	-	.49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb.	.26	-	—
Nubs, bgs. lb.	.37	-	.40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb.	No stocks.		
Dutch, bgs. lb.	.33	-	—
Danish, bgs. lb.	No stocks.		
Polish, bgs. lb.	.33	-	—
Turkish, bgs. lb.	No stocks.		
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.25	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.	5.05	-	—
tanks, same basis 100 lbs.	3.70	-	—
Flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.	9.15	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.	10.20	-	—
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	8.70	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	9.75	-	—
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs.	.31	-	.36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb.	.22	-	—
USP, powd., dms lb.	.24	-	—
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb.	.18	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works lb.	.18½	-	.19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms ¼c. higher.			
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms, c.l..	.40	-	—
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb.	.40½	-	—
dms., smaller lots lb.	.41	-	.43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs. lb.	.33½	-	.37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb.	.50	-	—
dms., smaller lots, works lb.	.52	-	.62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb.	.39	-	.40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb.	.20	-	—
powd., bbls., dms lb.	.21	-	.22
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., calcined, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	6.50	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.	9.55	-	—
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	7.10	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	8.15	-	—
Potassium chlorate, cryst, dms c.l., works lb.	.12¼	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.13½	-	.14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb.	.12¾	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.14	-	.15
works lb.	.12¼	-	—
NF, cryst., works, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb.	.16¾	-	—
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb.	.36	-	—
Powd. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb.	.17¼	-	—
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)			
Indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton.	29.00	-	—
bgs., c.l., works ton.	33.50	-	—
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton.	27.00	-	—
bgs., c.l., works ton.	31.50	-	—
USP, cryst., dms. lb.	.20	-	.22
gran., dms. lb.	.21	-	.23
powd., dms lb.	.24	-	.26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb.	.50	-	.50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb.	.43	-	—
Powd., dms. lb.	.40½	-	.41½
Potassium cyanide, dms, 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb.	.42½	-	—
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb.	.43	-	—
dms., smaller lots, works lb.	.44	-	.44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).			
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb.	.50	-	—
dms., smaller lots, works lb.	.65	-	—
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb.	.24½	-	—
dms., smaller lots lb.	.29	-	—
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb.	.30	-	—
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.31	-	—
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb.	.37	-	.38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb.	1.67	-	—
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb.	2.10		2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash, caustic).			
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb.	.33½	-	.38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb.	1.38	-	—
Potassium iodide, 250-lb. dm. lb.	1.43	-	—
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.	.17	-	.1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb.	.16	-	—
Powd., dms. lb.	.27	-	—
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton.	.30	-	.32
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton.	22.90	-	24.10
Granular, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.	.3005	-	.3205

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ORGANIC CHEMICALS DIVISION

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
ONE PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

5633

Potassium Muriate—Rochelle Salt

Potassium muriate, gran., bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton.23.20 -24.40
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 16.50 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs 17.50 -18.00
NF gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs 10.50 -11.00
NF powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.25 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.219.50 - —
dms., ton lots ex whse ton.311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton.316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .19 .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
Glass grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l. work 100 lbs 17.80 —
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb .09½ 10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb higher.
Potassium stannate dms. frt alld. E lb. .750 - .822
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .59½- .61½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside price applies to tonnage contrated for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
Gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
Powd., dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns. 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40%K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price.ton.13.43 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib., dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib., dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib dms. l.c.l. works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato)
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No Prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt alld lb 2.83 —
dms., 100-500 lb lots lb. 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, industr., tanks, group 3, gal. .05 —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb.24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo.55.10 -76.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .0843- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Husks, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½ 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots. lb. .03½- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .36
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 500-gram lots or more kilo.218.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb. 3.17 - 3.23
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 30% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08¼
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .108718- —
Ordinary solid 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .099228 —
Quercetin, fib, dms., kilo lots kilo.26.40 - —
Quercitron extract, cryst, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1 bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .32 - —
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .28 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .28 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms., lb. .17½- .18
tanks lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. gram. 1.40 - 1.60
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs. lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.33.00 -39.00
Synthetic lb.15.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
Powd., bgs. lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, nb, dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib, dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified., dms., l.c.l. lb. .16 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).

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Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.72.00 - —
Turkish, bots. oz.55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, ens.
dms lb. 1.10 - 1.40
tech., ens., dms lb. .50 - 1.10
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45% fib dms. works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.16.50 - —
fib, dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
fib, dms., 1 kilo kilo.18.00 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms, 1,000-lb lots works lb 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms, New York lb. 1785- .1835
tanks, same basis lb. 1585- —
Refd., pharm., dms lb. .32½- —
Safrol, dms lb. .80 - .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.34.00 - —
Sage, Greek, bgs lb. .14 - —
Dalmatian, ens. lb. .26 - .40
Italian, ens. lb. .15 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots lb.25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, ens. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Spanish, ens. lb 1.20 - 1.45
Sage flour, raw, bgs. lb .07 - 07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Salicylic acid, crude, fib dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .37¼- —
fib dms., l.c.l., frt alld, on 100 lbs or more lb. .38½- —
sublimed, tech., fib, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. .53½- —
100 lbs. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55½- —
Powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.26.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs. lb. .63 - .66
Powd., fib, dms lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, ens. lb.12.00 -13.20
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif, dms. lb .50 - 62
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, ens. lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil, ens lb 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt alld, 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, dms., c.l., works, lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib dms, 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib dms, smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium powd, 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bls. lb. .16 - .17
No. 3, bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls lb. .22 - —
powd, bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Leb, hulled, bgs lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .24½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .16 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .38 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. No Stocks
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .43 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton.20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .85⅛- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .89½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .91 - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .63¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .64¼- —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.15 - —
Strong, NF bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, ens. lb.45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb .35 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs. l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.85 - —
paper bgs. l.c.l. stock pts. 100 lbs 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq., 50% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.90 - —
50% rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, cone., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs, smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran, dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works, lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works, lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .38 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs c.l., works 100 lbs 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - —
ogs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. 13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb 13½- 14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l. works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst, monohydrated (see Soda sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs, c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs, l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —

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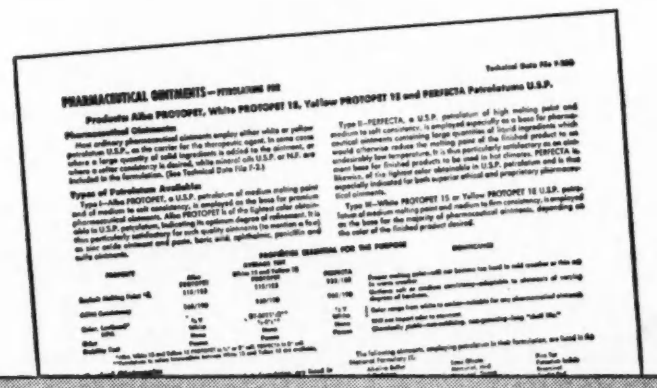
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14. Paper Impregnation (Carrier for Polyethylene)
15. Pharmaceutical Ointments
16. Printing Inks
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Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c per lb higher
Sodium chloride tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP gran. bgs. lb. .03 - —
Sodium chlorite tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., 5b dms., c.l. t.l. works lb. .14¾ - —
5b. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¼ .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs. l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd. dms lb. .62 —
NF VIII, gran. dms lb. .26½ .27½
USP XIV gran. dms lb. .29½ .30½
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .90 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms. over 1,000-lb lots lb. .203 - —
dms. 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb. .213 - —
Gran sodium cyanide ic higher.
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb dms. works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¾ - —
Anhyd. dms. c.l. works lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l works lb. .18¾ - —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide bgs. 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride white, 97% fib. dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
5b. dms. l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 7.90 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate 100-lb fib dms. lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37 - .39
Sodium hydride powd. dms. works. lb. 1.90 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide NF, pellets 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½ .28
Sodium hydroxide tech. (see Soda, caustic)
Sodium hypophosphite NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite anhyd. photo grade bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.05
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.89 - 8.45
Sodium hyposulfite, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea. cryst. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.55 - —
photo grade bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.05 - —
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.65 - 5.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.55
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm lb. 1.58 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, chys., dms. works lb. .26½ —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .19½ .20¾
tanks, divd lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton. 150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 155.00 - —
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton. 268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 273.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .19½- —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls. frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs. 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs. c.l works 100 lbs 4.45 —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.80 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.30 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works. t.t equald lb .92 .96
Cryst. dms. works frt alld lb .73 .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate bbls lb 70 - —
Sodium nitrate dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton. 48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 45.25 - —
Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bags., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton. 49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite USP bbls., c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate conc. dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.05 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.65 —
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.60 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98% bgs. works 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 26½ .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min truckloads, ¼c per lb over carlot prices.
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide dms c.l., t.l., divd. E of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP (X), gran., dms lb. .50 - .51
NF, powd., dms. lb. .53 - .54
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs 9.45 -10.05
Cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l. works. frt equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .37 .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.81 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms. lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 —
bgs. l.c.l. divd zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
divd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.60
divd zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
divd Zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va. Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn Mo (except St Louis) Neb E of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex. N of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96°, Kan., Neb W of 98°, N D., Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.55 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks works 100 lbs 1.20 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb higher
Sodium stannate dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .603 - .662
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sodium sulfanilate bbls. works lb .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd. dms lb 22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton. 54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs. c.l., works ton. 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb .17½ .18
gran., 6b dms lb. .17½ .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works. frt equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb, .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 7.55 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 7.95 - —
Tech. bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs. t.l. same basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide liq. 40% dms., c.l. works. frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 .65
Tech. anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb 13½ —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite)
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —

Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 -10.10
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate tech. kgs. dlvd. E lb. 1.18 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb 52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .21 —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .343 - —
315°-350°F b.r. 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas. gal. .32 - —
374°-349°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
334°-392°F. b.r. 19°c. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
365°-404°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F b.r. 20°C. m.a.p., tanks. Baytown, Texas. gal. .32 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic 205°-282°F b.r., 38°C m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r. 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
224°-280°F b.r. 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
266°-374°F b.r. 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks Houston gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F b.r. 36°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol cryst. resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms. ton lots, works lb .25 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .2¼ —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms. ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks works lb 15 —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton. 64.00 -64.50
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .09¾- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¼- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1440- .1475
tanks lb. .1240- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1390- .1415
tanks lb. .1190- —
salad, dms. lb. .14⅜- .14⅝
tanks lb. .12⅜- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms. works lb .05 .05¼
Sparteine sulfate cns oz .80 .90
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls lb. .75 —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 4.70 - 5.05
Sperm oil bleached, winter, 4b dms lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1625- .1650
tanks lb. .1450- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .31 .34
Cakes, cs lb. .32 .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 3.55
Squill, white bls lb .16 .18
White powd bbls. bxs lb. .17 .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .14 - .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .762 - .772
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Stannous chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .958 - 1.453
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .83 - .84
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.015 1.035
Starch corn pearl paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.28 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.53 - —
Powd., paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch potato dom Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0635- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse, New York. lb. .08¾- .10
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse lb. .14 .15
Starch wheat ogs lb. .08½ .09
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb .60 .61

Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs. lb. .16 - .18½
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .15½- .18
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18¼- .20¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more works. lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., works. lb. .49 - —
Strontium iodide fars, 25-lb lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works. ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain USP)
Strophanthin K bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Tech., 99.2%, tanks, bulk lb. .1262- —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .1512- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1712- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index
Styrolyl acetate bots lb 1.25 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 .75
Sucrose, refd., white bgs. refy E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots bgs., c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .65 .75
80-lb ctns spot lb 67¼- 72¼
Sulfabenzamide dms kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide USP fib dms kilo 7.70 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium USP, fib dms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine USP microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo 22.00 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. kilo 24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine NF X, dms kilo 5.50 6.60
Sulfamerazine USP microcrystals. dms kilo 23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium USP, powd. dms kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo. 19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms kilo 18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst. dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.l works 100 lbs 17.50 -18.50
100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs. 14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide NF X 30-80 mesh dms kilo 3.05 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms kilo. 14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech. dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb .23 - —
Sulfapyridine USP XV powd. bots. tins kilo. 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole NF X, powd. dms. kilo 5.50 6.85
microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms. kilo 6.05 6.40
Sulfur coml flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton. 23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton. 25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton. 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered f.o.b vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton. 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower
Sulfur, refd. flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block bbls. mines. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride ret dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt equald lb. .10 .12
multi-unit cars works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride 55-gal. non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —

Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works, ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works, ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works, ton 23.50 - —
99-100% tanks, works, ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .12¾ - —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .14¼ - .14¾
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld, lb. .16¼ - —
5-pt. bots extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .17¾ - .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works, ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works, ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works, ton 39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs. ex dock, ton 205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock, ton 200.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton, .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton, .90 - .93
Triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton, .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns., lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns., lb. 2.10 - 3.05

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ton 31.00 - 36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ton 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works, ton 38.00 - —
ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works, ton 34.00 - 39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ton 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines, ton 20.00 - 35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works, lb. .04¼ - .04½
tanks, works, lb. .02¾ - .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works, lb. .07¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works, lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works, lb .06¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works, lb. .05½ - .06
Tall oil acids, cms., c.l., works, lb. .10½ - .12
dms., l.c.l., lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works, lb .08½ - .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works, ton 50.00 - 70.00
tanks, works, ton 40.00 - —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd., lb. .11½ - .11¾
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .08¼ - —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s., lb. .09½ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd, lb. .07½ - —
prime, tanks, dlvd, lb. .08 - —
special, tanks, dlvd, lb. .07¾ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .08¾ - .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms., lb. .13½ - .16
tanks, lb. .11 - —
Hydrogenated, dms., lb. .15½ - .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l., cms., l.c.l., lb 15½ - 17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms., lb. 2.95 - 3.50
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton, 7.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk, unit-ton, 8.00 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots, lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots, lb 2.06 - 2.10
Powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots, lb 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms, lb 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms., lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse, lb. .10½ - .11½
Siamese, first quality, same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald, gal. .53½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, gal. .55½ - —
tanks, same basis, gal. .43½ - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis, gal. .50 - —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis, gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb dms., c.l, lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt, lb. 49½ - —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots, lb. .50 - —
100-lb dms, lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms., kgs., lb. .40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms, lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms., lb. .41 - .70
Prime, dms., lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms., lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms., lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms., lb 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots., gram, No prices
Testosterone proprionate, USP, gram, No prices
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb .14½ - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .61 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald, lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, cms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .53½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .54½ - —
tanks, dlvd E, lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .36½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works, lb. .37 - —
tanks, works, lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l. t.l., Memphis, Tenn., lb. .34½ - —
dms., l.c.l. t.l., Memphis, Tenn., lb. .35½ - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J, lb. .36½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J., lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd E. of Denver, lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver, lb. .35 - —

Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd., lb. 7.50 - 10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd., lb. 5.00 - 10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms, lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms, lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms, lb. 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb dms, lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms, kilo. 40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade fib dms, kilo. 42.00 - —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms, kilo. 40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots, lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots, lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works, lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd. cbys., 100% basis, lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works, lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld., lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis, lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works, lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots, kilo. 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs., lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs., lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms., lb. 2.10 - —
white, cns., lb. 2.20 - —
Tech., white cns, lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib dms, lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide NF, dms., lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, annyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits), lb. .94¼ —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, lb. .26½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, lb. .26½ - —
Anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla., ton 180.00 - —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y., ton 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis, ton 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .28½ - —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .09¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .09¾ - —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14½ - —
dms., l.c.l., lb. .14⅞ - —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works, lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works, lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots, kilo. 91.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots, kilo. 134.20 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots, kilo. 166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots, kilo. 148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots, kilo 122.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots, kilo. 30.50 - 32.00
33⅓% dry powd., bots, kilo. 40.65 - 42.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis, lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis, lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

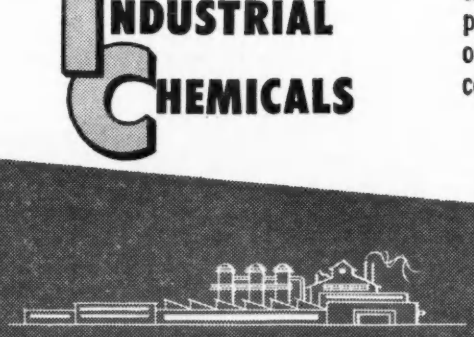
Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis, lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Toluene, coaltar, industr. or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, industr., tanks, E. of Rockies, gal. .25 - .32

TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

We mine Copper, Sulfur, Iron and Zinc and are basic producers of their chemical derivatives. Our technical know-how and basic position in these minerals is your assurance of exacting quality control, strict uniform consistency and a plentiful supply.



COPPER

COPPER SULFATE
Industrial Crystals and all common grades.

MONOHYDRATED COPPER SULFATE
35% Copper as metallic packaged in steel drums at no extra cost

COPPER CARBONATE
55% Copper as metallic. Light and dense grades.

CUPRIC CHLORIDE
37% Copper as metallic. Available in polethylene-lined drums or bags.

CUPRIC OXIDE
Minimum 76% Copper as metallic. Technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

SULFUR

SULFURIC ACID

LIQUID SULFUR DIOXIDE
Highest commercial quality, available in tank cars, tank wagons, ton cylinders and 150-lb. cylinders.

CHLOROSULFONIC ACID
Iron less than 1.0 ppm as loaded. Water white. Delivered in glass-lined tank wagons, also in stainless steel drums.

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
T-C HYDRO is a dry, white, free flowing, crystalline powder of uniform particle size and structure. It is dust free, assuring highest stability and uniformity.

PARA TOLUENE SULFONIC ACID, ANHYDROUS
Other organic Sulfonic Acids.

IRON

FERRIC IRON SULFATE
Partially hydrated, free flowing granular form. Available in bags or bulk.

ZINC

MONOHYDRATED ZINC SULFATE
36% Zinc as metallic. White, free flowing powder.

ZINC OXIDE
Secondary Zinc Oxide.

MANGANESE

MANGANESE SULFATE
Designed specifically for inclusion in mixed fertilizer.

MONOHYDRATED MANGANESE SULFATE
93% Mn, SO_4, H_2O. Highest purity, technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

MANGANOUS OXIDE
Minimum 48% Manganese as metallic. Feeds, fertilizers, spray or dust grades.

Samples, specifications and detailed information upon request.

TENNESSEE TC CORPORATION

617-629 Grant Building, Atlanta, Georgia

p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, mononydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —

Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.50 - 4.50
No. 2, cs lb 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 1.30
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —

1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - .16¼
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .43¾- —

Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 18½ - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks, New York lb. .21½- —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21½ Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.73 - —
Tungstic acid, tech. dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .50
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .55 .58
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 .32

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .07¾- .08
Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E., ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle W Va ton. 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton. 124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 153.00 - —
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb .35 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb 09½ .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 10.55 -11.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 10.50 -11.00
whole, tins lb. 10.60 -11.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 8.20 - 8.50
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - 3.00
100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.10
100-lb. fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 13.00 -15.50
Haitian, cs. lb. 10.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb. 11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner bbls. prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .125

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

T.C.P.—Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T.—Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28%—40%

D.D.V.P.—Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate

D.E.T.—Diethyl Toluamide

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .28 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 • —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 • —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 • —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27¼ - —
Vinyl methyl ether cyls. works lb .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made
Vinyl propionate monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb 47 • —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.34 • —
1 to 9 dms. works ..... lb. 1.48 • —
tanks works ..... lb. 1.31 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13½ - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., tots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .02½ - —
Virginia type red, bbls. works lb 1.40 • —
Vitamin A acetate syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 • —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 • —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 • —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials. gram. 215.00 • —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 175.00 • —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 247.00 • —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo. 45.90 • —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots. gram 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls ..... lb. 2.10 • —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 • —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.03 • —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls, ex dock ..ton. 68.00 • —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ..ton. 64.00 • —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼ - .08½
Wattle extract, solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275 - —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .0840 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms .. gal. 12.25 • —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 • .19
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 • —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 • —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns. lb. 6.35 - 17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns ..... lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls ..... lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls ..... lb. .22 • —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 39.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 56.00 • —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ..... ton. 27.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 44.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.80

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .33 • —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .32 • —
Chicago, dist. ..... gal. .34 • —
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .33 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .34 • —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .31¼ - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .33 • —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .34 • —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia dist. ..... gal. .33 • —
Pittsburgh dist. ..... gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. ... gal. .33 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .32½ - —

Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .33 • —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .31¼ - —
Charleston, S. C. ..... gal. .33 • —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .34 • —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .31¼ - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .33 • —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .33 • —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .34 • —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 • —
56°-58°C. m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 • —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same baris lb. .40 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 • —
b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.15 • —
Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .38 • —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 • —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram 100-lb dms lb. .47 • —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 • —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 • —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 • —
Torula, USP, dlvd ..... lb. 18 • —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. ..... lb. .42 - .43
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 19.00 - 25.00
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots lb. 28.00 - 40.00
Madagascar, bots lb No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Z

Zein, bgs. 36,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .38 —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .40 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate NF VIII dms lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29¾ - —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Soln., 50% dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.40 - —
tanks works 100 lbs 5.15 - —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 11.20 - —
gran., fib dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 11.45 - —
fib dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb .29 - —
Basic, bbls. dlvd lb .34 - —
Zinc cyanide dms 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb .57 - —

—Continued on page 74

Quality rust-inhibiting coatings plus two extra purchasing advantages make U. S. Steel today's best source for all your steel shipping containers

Dollar for dollar your products are protected better by U. S. Steel rust-inhibited drums. U. S. Steel chemically cleans these drums *after* they are made, then coats them with extra zinc phosphate to give maximum protection. But . . .

At the same time you are getting this maximum protection, you can capitalize on two purchasing advantages, which you get with all U. S. Steel drums and pails:

1. **Full, complete line.** U. S. Steel offers the widest selection of steel shipping containers on the market. From 2½-gallon pails through 57-gallon drums—plus a complete line of stainless steel containers. This allows you to fill all your needs at one time, in one place, with absolute confidence.
2. **Punctual deliveries.** Seven convenient plants assure you of a smooth, even flow of containers. Your normal needs are filled without stops and starts, *and* you get quicker delivery on rush orders.

Maximum protection, simplified purchasing, punctual deliveries: you get all these extras at no extra cost. Why not talk over your needs with the man from U. S. Steel?

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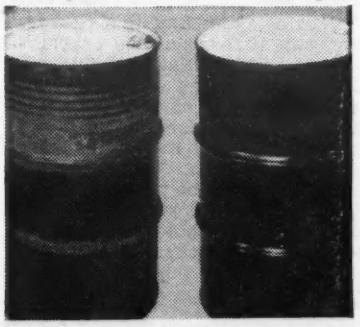
PROOF OF U. S. STEEL PROTECTION!

Ordinary drum after 1 year — U. S. Steel drum after 1 year



Both these 55-gallon drums were weathered for 12 months. Rust appeared on the ordinary drum the first week. U. S. Steel rust-inhibited drum—coated with zinc phosphate—shows no trace of rust whatever after 12 months.

USS United States Steel Products Division of United States Steel

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Directed 1900-1942 by Harry J. Schnell
Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.
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Volume 174 **July 7, 1958** **No. 1**

The What and Why of Foreign Aid

It is not easy for anyone, even the most studious observer of the situation, to get a fully convincing concept of the nature and the purpose of the foreign-aid program for which the President originally requested an appropriation of almost four billion dollars—"for economic assistance." Such money, he has said, is "the ammunition required to fight for and win the peace. If this ammunition is denied . . . I fear there will be important losses for the free world and a serious decreasing of the security of the United States."

That sentiment has a worthy appeal; but, how has the ammunition thus far provided been used? There is more than a little other than politically partisan reason to believe with some members of congress and news commentators that there has been a large measure of waste in its disposal and that neither donee nor donor has got anything like full value in return, in economic assistance or security.

On the less-emphasized side of military aid, there are reasons for a still wider diversity of views. That contribution to world betterness has been strongly and strangely characterized by meddling and muddling. It has not been helped by the apparent inability of units of this country's air "defenders" to meet technically or intelligently the demands of progressive aviation to the extent of keeping away from and out of the territory of unfriendly, even hostile, peoples.

There is a need for economic assistance in various places in the world. The providing of it would quite beneficial mutually in a number of those places—Yugoslavia and Pakistan, for example. The problem which that presents is a simple one—who will do the assisting and get the reciprocal benefits: the United States of America or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics? The answering of that question should not be difficult. But, the actual providing of the assistance demands much careful thought, if this country is to do the job. The need for that consideration stems from the difference between the USA and USSR economics. The former is private. It should, therefore, be clear that the providing of economic assistance to needy peoples should be the job of US private enterprise, undertaken by means of investment in and promotion of their existing and potential resources. There is a supplementary role for government—and it would not cost anything like a billion dollars. It would be to bring a sufficient number of selected individuals from the countries to be helped to this country and see that they got adequately and properly acquainted with what will have to be done to make the investments pay—them—and how to go about the satisfactory doing thereof.

There is also a complementary role for government—and neither would that cost a billion. That would be to exempt from federal taxation the earnings of private enterprise under its friend-making program of economic assistance for needy peoples.

Marine Plans and Possibilities

The United States has a new handout law. It got Presidential approval ten days ago. The beneficiary is merchant shipping, a role in which this country has steadily been getting farther and farther from the world spotlight for many decades.

The new law calls for $141,000,000 in government aid for the construction of merchant ships and $120,000,000 in subsidies for more than two thousand voyages, about 10 percent of which will be new ventures, including seventy-five in the Great Lakes consequent to the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Pending in the merchant marine committee of the lower house of congress, are some more bills to extend a helping hand to shipping. One of those measures has a specially appealing objective. It would authorize the Maritime Administration to construct two superliners at a cost of $270,000,000 and "sell" them at about half that amount to a company that has a plan for operating them between the United States and Europe, carrying about five or six thousand passengers on each ship at a charge of $50 each for transport and berth, food and other incidentals being on an a la carte plan.

What the people who pay for governmental handouts will get out of those "investments" of about $400,000,000 is anybody's guess. Because of the high cost of operating ships under the American flag, especially the wages, US shipping has not been a paying enterprise for some time. Those $50 trips should be broadly attractive—but, there is little reason to expect that they would pay for even the cut-price ships.

A different aspect of the marine status of this country is presented by the recent scrap-heaping of the Kentucky, a battleship, construction of which was started in 1942 but never carried more than half way to completion. It is understandable that the changes in warfare over the past two decades have put the battleship practically out of the picture as it is seen by most closely concerned observers. But, certainly there must have been something about what had been built in the direction of a battleship that could be diverted to other uses for national defense or security. Great as has been the advance in aeronautics and submarines, there is still need for surface oceanic transportation of men and machines. It would seem that a considerable saving of cost could have been made by converting the hull of the unwanted battleship into the basis of a carrier—or perhaps a superliner.

It may be assumed that such mechanical equipment as had been put into the Kentucky can be utilized elsewhere. It certainly is to be hoped that it will be—at a saving of more than a few million dollars.

Plant Food Promotion

In the development of a more effective sales-promotion program for fertilizers through the stages of construction and application, the industry faces complexities which do not attend the general buyer's market which it shares. Among them are the attitude and reaction of the consuming public with reference to the already substantial cost by way of demands in federal revenue arising from the price-support and soil-bank programs. A somewhat similar attitude has been growing among certain farm groups as well, and their reaction is not promotive of further disregard for the basic purpose of those somewhat conflicting federal programs.

There was a clear manifestation of recognition of the condition in the recent defeat of the multiple-purpose farm-relief bill in the lower house of congress. But, the Department of Agriculture has been forced to increase the price support for this year's wheat because the rising general price level boosted the parity price on which the support must be calculated. According to latest reports, prices of farm products have been going down, and so have farm supply costs—perhaps in goodly measure because of curtailed buying.

Satisfactory solution of the nation's farm problem calls for an agricultural revolution. Farming should be made a part of a new national food industry, properly balanced in producing, processing, and distributing. The revolution must be started with the diverting of a carefully and correctly calculated portion of the country's surplus grain acreage to the production of fresh-food plants of root, stalk and fruit varieties.

The next step would be the replacing and supplementing of storage facilities with freezing, canning and other processing plants. The staffing of those plants would require the returning to the rural areas of a goodly number of the individuals who for some reason or other have migrated to the urban localities of automobile and other mechanical industries. That change would be restoratively good in more ways than one.

The third factor in the revolution would be a close hookup—definite integration if possible under the peculiar "antitrust" laws—with established retail outlets. That would present the most difficult aspect of the undertaking—the providing of fully satisfactory transportation services, better in several respects than any now available.

The plant food industry would have an important role in such a national food industry. It would contribute from external sources, and it would do more than a little good by way of conversion of wastes into fertilizers, even though that did not go as far as the suggestion in connection with the study of diversion of excess coffee lands in Latin America—that the low-grade coffee be converted into fertilizer.

Important and essential as it is in today's buyer's market, the "hard sell" is not sufficient to meet the needs that start down at the bottom of things. In the market for plant foods, those needs start in the unsatisfactory condition of agriculture. Therefore, that is where the planning for their meeting must be started. There has been at least enough political experimenting in that area. It is time to apply commercial and social economics, with an ultimate purpose of benefitting the people of the United States as a whole.

Washington Talks It Over

Congress Now Ready to Extend Contract Renegotiation Law, May Change Its Status From Temporary to Permanent.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Some time before congress ends its current session, it will deal with the question of again extending the life of the contract renegotiation law that was enacted as a temporary measure seven years ago and has been continued ever since.

Because it is rapidly gaining the status of a permanent rather than temporary law there is a possibility that some changes, may be written into it this year to bring it more in line with other permanent statutes.

At least three changes of a fundamental character are to be advanced: (1) that the Renegotiation Board in determining whether excessive profits have been earned should take into account the necessity for incentives to efficiency and economy, and the necessity for financial stability in the defense industry; (2) that the administratives procedures act with its provisions for public hearings, etc. be applied to the functions of the Renegotiation Board; and (3) that decisions of the tax court in renegotiation cases be subject to judicial review.

The renegotiation law was enacted as a wartime emergency measure to replace the Vinson-Trammel act with its provisions for a fixed profit in contracts of a military nature.

It was designed purposely to provide more leeway in drawing up defense contracts due to the necessity for expedited procurement under emergency conditions.

The feeling is growing, however, that it can no longer be considered as a makeshift measure that is to exist only during extraordinary times. Renegotiation for all practical purposes is a permanent part of defense procurement.

It has been made so by the tremendous annual expenditures for defense and the rapid advances being made in weapons and implements of war. In fact, the defense industry has become a major part of the economy of the United States and thousands of employees and their families are dependent upon the soundness of the industry for their livelihood.

Commerce Dep't Survey Being Made

Department of Commerce is making a second postwar survey of American business investments abroad. United States business firms and other United States residents having investments in foreign branches, subsidiaries and associated companies as of December 31, 1957, are being asked to file returns by August 31, 1958.

The information sought is important to the government and business for it provides essential information for programming foreign operations of the government and provides basic guides for firms now having or which are contemplating establishment of productive facilities abroad. At the time of the last survey in 1950, private direct foreign investments had a book value of about $12 billion. Since that time, it is estimated that this amount has approximately doubled.

Data to be developed will show in detail the way this growth has been distributed among countries and industries, and will provide basic statistics for the compilation and understanding of the balance of payments between the US and foreign countries. The survey is mandatory, and reports must be filed by those persons and business concerns having the type of foreign business investments specified in the instructions.

Naval Stores Inspection Fees to Rise

With the costs of most everything else going up, Department of Agriculture has found it necessary to raise the fees for inspecting and certifying naval stores to equal the cost of the service.

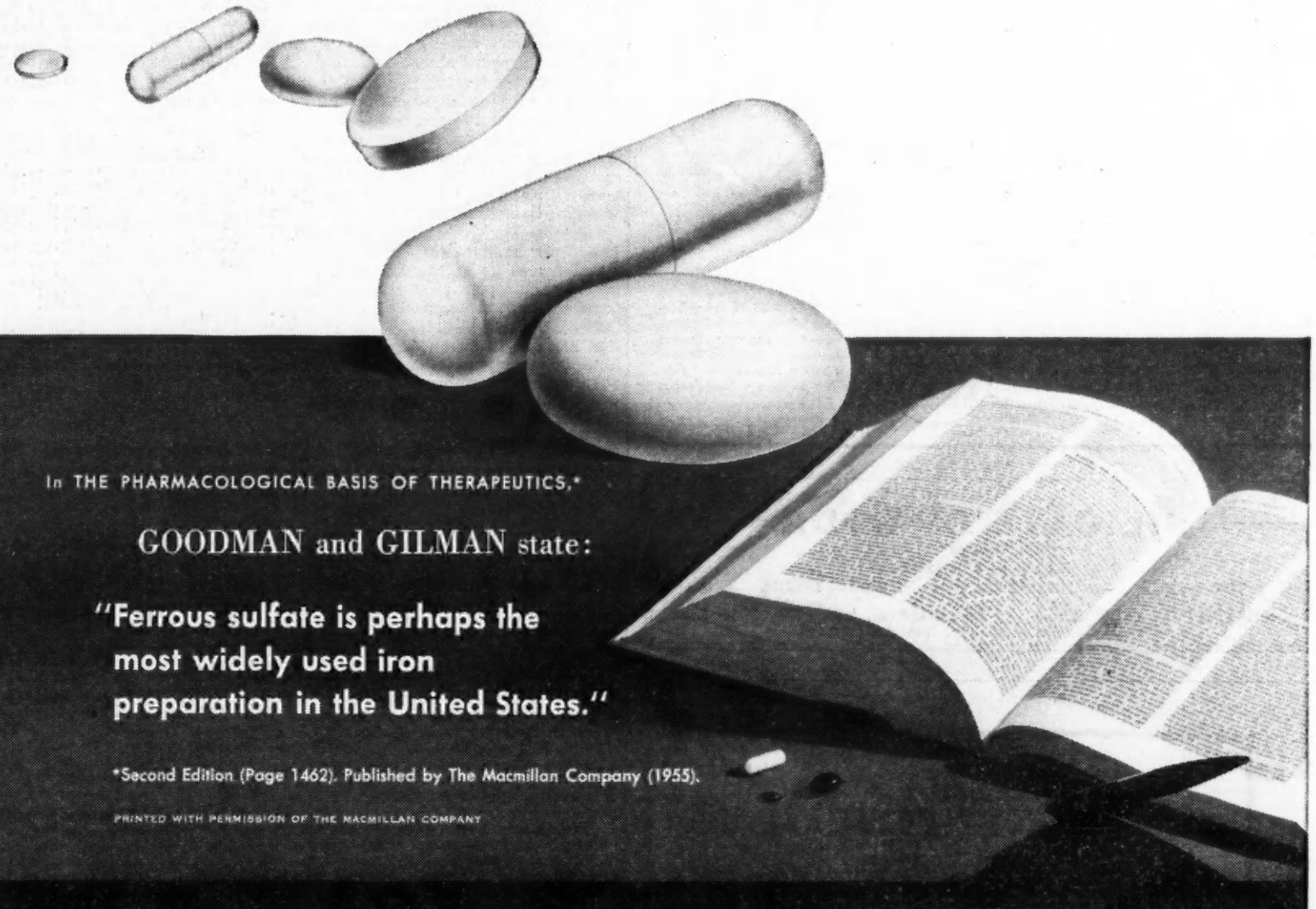
The cost of inspecting rosin, in drugs, by licensed inspectors at processing plants will be increased from 5 to 5½ cents a drum; turpentine grading and certification will be increased from 4 to 5 cents per 100-gallon unit, in tankcars or trucks, and for 55-gallon drums from 6 to 8 cents per drum.

Costs of inspecting and certifying special lots of turpentine by regular federal inspectors will be increased from 8 to 10 cents per 100-gallon units, in tankcars or trucks, and for 55-gallon drums from 10 to 12 cents per drum. Fees for inspection of other units of both rosin and turpentine are being increased correspondingly.

Chemical Shipper's Federal Register

Part II of the *Federal Register* for June 28 will interest the shipping department of the chemical manufacturers. It contains some 167 printed pages of miscellaneous amendments to the regulations of the Coast Guard respecting dangerous cargoes.

The document is the fourth in a series covering the regulations and actions considered at a hearing last March by the Merchant Marine Council. It contains final actions taken with respect to items XIV, XV, and XVI on the hearing agenda. These relate to transportation of military explosives, dangerous cargo regulations, and inspection and certification of cargo, including bulk cargoes of dangerous articles.



In THE PHARMACOLOGICAL BASIS OF THERAPEUTICS,*

GOODMAN and GILMAN state:

"Ferrous sulfate is perhaps the most widely used iron preparation in the United States."

*Second Edition (Page 1462). Published by The Macmillan Company (1955).

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical business began to droop last week following a fairly satisfactory upturn in June. Producers don't hold much hope for July or August. Opinion is almost unanimous that never before has there been such a widespread tendency among producers and consumers alike to shut down their plants for vacations and inventory adjustments. For instance, some large soapers are down in the first two weeks in July. Other plants are scheduling shutdowns all through July and August, for two-week periods.

Last week's business in mineral acids was fairly active. But with rapidly diminishing steel operations, it is not known how much longer the momentum will be maintained.

Metals remained unsettled last week. Lead lost a half-cent, while copper metal firmed up at higher levels. The price rise in copper was responsible for advances in some copper salts.

The uncertain steel price rise situation has cast doubt on whether aluminum or aluminum chemicals will be advanced. Some sources feel that prices will hold the line—due again to slow demand.

The chlorine market has been beset in recent weeks by weakness among chlorinated solvents, such as perchloroethylene, which went down last week. Other chlorinated hydrocarbons have shown sluggish trends, as well.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended June 28 at 81.7 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 88.5 percent for the previous week, and 96.2 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper carbonate, 90c. per cwt.
Copper metal, 1½c. per lb.
Copper sulfate, CP, 35c. per cwt.
cryst., 35c. per cwt.
monohydrated, 55c. per cwt.
tribasic, 75c. per cwt.

Reduced

Lead, ½c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, ½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 7/10c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., ½c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 6/10c. per lb.
Tin, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 5, 1957
104.61	104.57	104.68	104.42

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Chromic—Despite weakness in pricing of other plating salts, quotations on chromic acid have held steady.

Nickel salts were reduced previously, chiefly because of two factors—lack of demand in the plating industry, and competition from abroad.

Chromic acid, on the other hand, is not currently in competition with imported material, since there is little, if any, being brought in.

Hydrochloric—Business has been fairly good for the past week. With the prospect of widespread vacation shutdowns among consumers, and reduced operation rates in the steel industry, it is expected that demand during the next few weeks will tail off considerably.

Hydrofluoric—Buying interest has been strong during the first half, in contrast with the other mineral acids. Producers feel that if current inquiry holds, a production and sales record could be set this year.

Nitric—Demand for use in stainless steel has held up well, but other inquiry is off from last year's level. Further declines in consumption are expected during July and August.

Sulfuric—Competition remains keen along the eastern seaboard. Elsewhere, prices are judged firm at established listings. Demand is expected to diminish during the next two months, owing in large part to reduced steel operations.

Steel output last week sagged to an estimated 1,423,000 tons, or 52.7 percent of capacity, as against actual output of 1,666,000 tons, or 61.7 percent of capacity the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Actual production a month ago last week was 1,685,000 tons. Actual output a year ago last week was 2,009,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Chemicals—There is some question now as to whether aluminum chemicals will be increased in price August 1. Earlier predictions of advances were based on possible rise in steel prices as a result of automatic wage increases slated to go into effect last Tuesday.

However, steel operators have trimmed sail, and there was little tendency to pass wage increments on to consumers. While the situation remained cloudy, there was a tendency to believe that if steel did not go up, aluminum chemicals wouldn't, either.

Caustic Soda—Demand was slowed last week by the holiday, as well as widespread vacation and inventory adjustment shutdowns among consumers. Business is expected to remaain in the doldrums for the next two months, at least.

Chlorine—This item slowed up last week, largely because of the holiday. But there have been several weak factors in this market during the past several months.

One of the most noteworthy has been chlorinated solvents. Perchloroethylene was slashed last Tuesday. There has been keen competition on ethylene and methylene chloride, as well.

Among other weak chlorinated hydrocarbons has been paradichlorobenzene. The highly competitive market for this material has been in existence for some time.

Copper Salts—Carbonate rose to $31.90 per cwt., carlots and $33.40 in less carlots; CP sulfate was up to $18.05 per cwt., carlots; crystals rose to $11.05, same basis; monohydrate, $21.20; and tribasic, $25.15, same basis. Increases were due to higher metal.

Nickel Sulfate—Producers differed last week on what constitutes a minimum carlot price for nickel sulfate. While all other producers raised their minimum carlot to 40,000 pounds when they reduced the carlot price to 28c. per pound, one producer adhered to a different schedule.

The price the differing producer lists

Inorganic Chemicals Output: April

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	April	March
Aluminum chloride, anhyd.	2,556	2,517
liq., cryst.	924	900
Aluminum sulfate, com'l, iron-free	63,325	68,847
	3,032	3,300
Calcium carbide	70,464	75,815
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas..	29,372	28,273
solid	34,751	31,562
Chlorine gas	277,527	288,817
Chromic acid	934	1,212
Hydrochloric acid	65,560	66,090
Hydrofluoric acid	6,886	7,345
Nitric acid	235,477	242,097
Phosphoric acid	157,076	155,192
Phosphorus, elemental	26,696	26,660
Phosphorus oxychloride	1,534	1,540
Phosphorus trichloride	1,570	1,526
Potash, caustic, liq.	5,020	7,064
solid	1,450	1,006
Soda ash, light	178,546	193,601
dense	133,560	149,454
natural	51,223	48,584
Soda, caustic, liquid	320,185	333,243
dry	37,814	37,668
Sodium bicarbonate	8,003	8,680
Sodium chlorate	5,259	5,556
Sodium metal	9,409	10,241
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	3,256	4,164
Meta	4,516	3,797
Tetra	6,367	7,351
Acid pyro	1,271	1,340
Tripoly	50,973	49,248
Sodium silicate	40,225	46,597
Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	16,782	19,758
Glaubers salt	9,582	10,143
Salt cake, crude	56,270	59,665
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,296,892	1,363,696

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Heavy Chemicals

for nickel sulfate is 28c per pound in carlots or truckloads of 23,000 pounds minimum. Other makers list quantities of 23,000 to 40,000 pounds at 28½c per pound.

Potassium Chloride—Despite a number of adjustments currently being made in prices of agricultural grades, it doesn't look to producers as if the high grade industrial muriates will change.

One source pointed out last week that if any changes were upcoming, they probably would have been made in a fifteen-day notice before July 1.

Tin Salts—With lower tin, potassium stannate declined to 75c. to 82.3c. per pound; sodium stannate, 60.3c. to 66.2c.; stannic chloride, 76.2c. to 77.2c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 95.8c. to $1.453; hydrous crystals, 83c. to 84c.; and sulfate, $1.015 to $1.035.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Metal was raised by another producer to 26½c. per pound last week, causing a number of copper salts to increase in price.

Lead—Metal lost ground and was quoted at 10.8c. St. Louis, and 11c. per pound, New York basis.

Tin—Market moved in a narrow range, and metal was quoted at 94¼c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Zinc—The following figures, in tons, indicate total slab zinc smelter output and stocks according to American Zinc institute.

Production	*May*	*April*
Special high grade	26,023	26,303
High grade	6,919	8,015
Intermediate	1,482	1,316
Prime western	36,595	34,580
Total	71,018	70,214
Stocks	*May*	*April*
Special high grade	80,212	69,314
High grade	19,155	14,743
Intermediate	6,233	6,174
Prime western	135,070	130,940
Total	240,670	221,171

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- powdering

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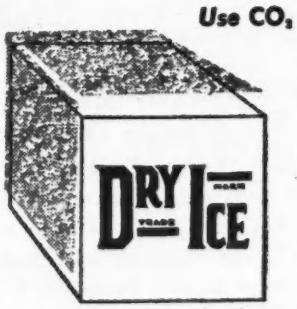

- pharmaceuticals
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Silicone for Textile Finishes Developed by Union Carbide

A new silicone emulsion designed specifically for softening thermosetting textile finishes is now available from the silicones division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York.

Designated "Union Carbide XLE-48 Silicone Textile Softener," it offers the established advantages of durable softeners, such as high tear strength, abrasive resistance, and enhancement of sewing properties. Its increased durability toward repeated dry cleaning and washing; its outstanding resistance to scorching, yellowing, and water spotting; and its complete resistance to chlorine damage provide a high quality, high performance softener, Carbide reports.

USI Develops

—Continued from page 4

ins, the output is usually unsatisfactory after start-up.

Gels, fisheyes, discolored particles, and other evidences of resin deterioration show up, not only in the initial production, but sometimes for hours afterward. The reason for this is that resin in some parts of the machine is held too long at too high a temperature, resulting in thermal degradation.

USI's answer to the problem is a special customer-service polyethylene resin — "Petrothene 205-1"—which will withstand prolonged exposure to high temperature. When this material is in the machine during normal cooling and heating periods before and after shut-down, practically no thermal degradation takes place.

The technic for using the resin is simple. A few minutes before shut-down the special resin is fed to the machine. Once the normal resin has been purged, the machine can be shut down. There is little or no waste and no after effect, according to Mr. McCarthy. A number of processors have been pilot-testing the resin during the past year and have found it to practically eliminate post-start-up scrap, he adds.

Drugs the Exception

—Continued from page 4

sales dollar, and profit ratios for the first three months of 1958 dropped to the lowest level for any period since the series of reports began in 1947.

Profits after taxes per dollar of sales averaged 3.4 cents compared with 5.1 cents in the first period of last year. The annual rate of profit after taxes to stockholders' equity was 6.8 percent, off from the 11.9 percent rate for the initial quarter of 1957. All size classes were affected by the drop in profit rates with the smaller firms indicating the largest declines.

CIBS Luncheon Thursday

Cosmetic Industry Buyers & Suppliers Association will hold its next luncheon meeting Thursday, July 10, at Toots Shor's Restaurant, New York. Speaker will be George Laurence, New Zealand Trade Commissioner, who will discuss "Some Aspects of New Zealand and Its Trade."

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Reynolds Metals Marketing Coarse Granular Aluminum

Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, Va., is marketing a newly-developed coarse granular aluminum product. The product is said by Reynolds to bridge the gap between aluminum shot and aluminum powder.

The new-type particles are made by a process developed by Reynolds engineers. According to the company the process offers a flexibility in alloys not previously available in finely-divided aluminum particles.

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Potassium Silicate Solution Being Sold by Grasselli

The Grasselli chemical department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has begun production of No. 865 grade potassium silicate solution with water white clarity.

According to a department spokesman, the improvement was achieved as a result of newly employed manufacturing techniques. It was also pointed out that this innovation coincided with a recent price reduction of 50 cents per hundredweight for this grade.

Plasticizers, Rubber

—Continued from page 7

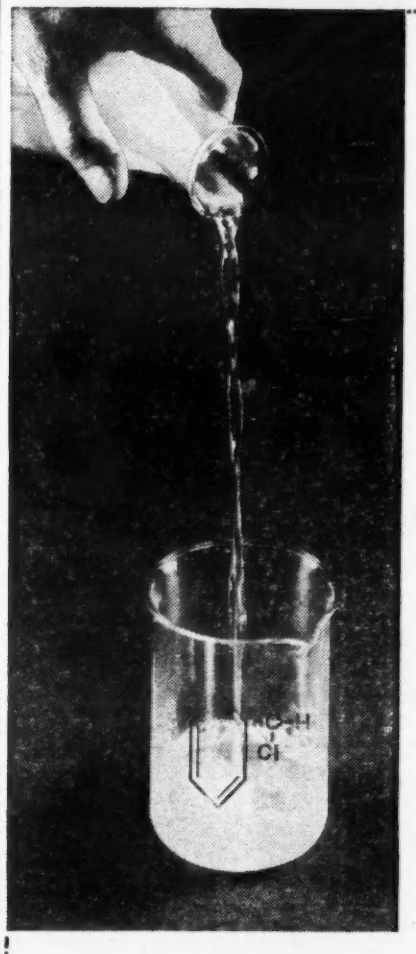
in 1957, compared with 244 million pounds, valued at $73 million in 1956.

It was also noted in the report that production of all acyclic plasticizers, consisting of the esters of adipic, azelaic, oleic, phosphoric sebacic, stearic, and other acids, amounted to 113 million pounds in 1957, compared with 101 million pounds in 1956.

Sales of acyclic plasticizers amounted to 97 million pounds, valued at $37 million in 1957, compared with 88 million pounds, valued at $34 million in 1956.

In the rubber processing chemicals report the Tariff Commission said that the output of cyclic materials amounted to 156 million pounds in 1957 compared to 141 million pounds in 1956. Sales of these compounds, it was added, were $110 million pounds, valued at $70 million dollars in 1957, compared with 111 million pounds, valued at $67 million in 1956.

The production of acyclic rubber processing chemicals, chiefly accelerators and peptizers, amounted to 30 million pounds in 1957, compared with 26 million pounds in 1956. Sales amounted to 22 million pounds, valued at $14 million last year, compared with 21 million pounds valued at $13 million in 1956.



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Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Dr. Wilbur A. Malcolm,** president of Cyanamid, has been awarded an honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University of Maryland.

Climax Molybdenum Company, a division of American Metal Climax, Inc., New York—**Kenneth B. Wood, jr.,** has been named assistant manager of lubricant development. For the past three years he has been manager of lubricant sales for the New York region.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Charles A. Sylvester** has been named assistant manager of the dyes & chemical division's trade relations section. His previous post as supervisor of the section will be assumed by **Virgil D. Lyon.**

General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn. —**David E. Terry** has been named technical service and sales development manager for the chemical division; **M. S. Herban** has been appointed technical service representative for the division and **R. B. Kron** has been appointed assistant to the manager of sales.

Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York—**Ernest E. Holdman,** vice-president and general manager of the international division, retired last week after fifty years in the naval stores industry.

National Cylinder Gas Division of Chemetron Corporation, New York —New managers have been appointed for the Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, and McKees Rocks, Pa., districts of the company's north central region. **Otto H. Wilhelm** will manage the Columbus district; **A. D. Fischer** fills the McKees Rocks post, and **Charles H. Diment** heads up the Cincinnati unit.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., New York—**Dr. J. E. Killinger** has been named director of technical sales service and field development. Dr. Killinger has been with the company since 1929.

Eli Lilly Increases

—Continued from page 7

side. The production of highly toxic chemicals is located in an isolated area to minimize contamination.

Among the processes Lilly is now equipped for are catalytic hydrogenations, reductive amination, halogenations, esterifications, condensations, alkylations, Friedel-Crafts reaction, Grignard reactions, Mannich reactions, sulfonations, dehydrogenations, hydrolysis reactions, sodium amide reactions, hydrogenalysis, hydration, and isomerization.

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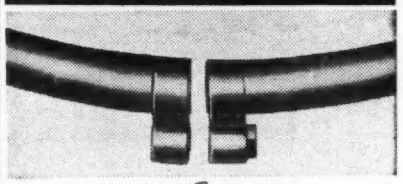

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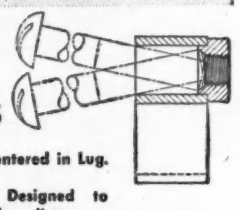

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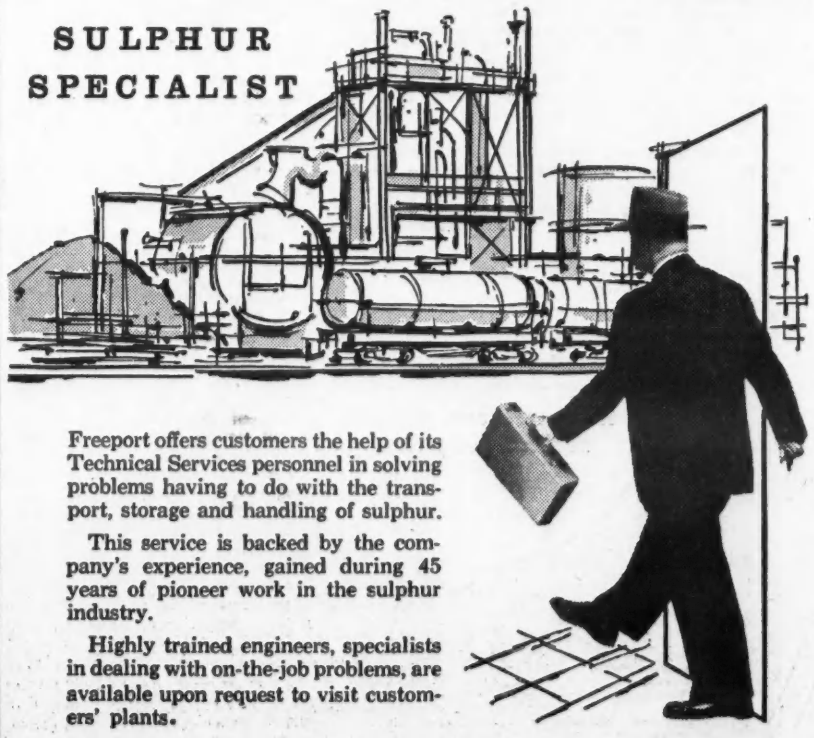

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Agricultural Chemicals

With the possible exception of top dressing materials as ammonium nitrate and sodium nitrate, buying of agricultural chemicals and mixed fertilizers for nearby requirements is pretty much completed for this season. And now in retrospect, many in the trade view the 1957-58 fertilizer year as an average one, sales-wise. Admittedly, tonnage is apt to be off from the previous year in certain sections of the country—the Southeast, for example. But due to very favorable farming weather in the latter part of the season which spurred fertilizer demand, estimates of possible sales losses are now more conservative than those of March when orders were still trickling in.

Price schedules for the majority of agricultural chemicals have been issued for 1958-59. Of the nitrogen materials, anhydrous ammonia was rescheduled at $88, while ammonium sulfate was advanced $1 per ton and nitrogen solutions reduced $8 per ton, both changes effective July 1. Ammonium nitrate is slated to drop $2 per ton, August 1. Potash prices, three times revised, wound up 6½ to 7 percent below those in effect during the past season and according to trade sources, have just about hit rock-bottom.

Demand for pesticides is steady and in volume. Competition among similarly-used materials, as expected, is keen. BHC sales have increased with the cotton crop well advanced; DDT also is profiting, sales-wise. Malathion, one of the more recently developed pesticides appears to be stealing the show from some of the more traditional materials, it's said. Prices are relatively stable. No changes have been reported since methyl parathion declined 7 cents per pound last month, due primarily to competitive pressures from imports.

Price Trends

Advanced

Ammonium sulfate, $1 per ton
Dried blood, Chi., 25c. per unit-ton
Tankage, N. Y., Chi., 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Nitrogen solutions, 8c. per unit-ton
Potassium muriate, 3c. per unit-ton

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 5, 1957
109.80	109.72	109.46	110.70

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate—Synthetic as well as by-product sulfate of ammonia producers advanced prices $1 per ton, effective July 1. New schedules include a bulk listing of $35 per ton and a bag listing of $40.

Animal Proteins—Tankage prices, continuing an upward trend begun in mid-June, were hiked 25c. per unit ton at both New York and Chicago markets last week, establishing quotes at $7 and $8, respectively. Dried blood at Chicago was advanced similarly, to $7.50 per unit ton, while the New York listing at $6.75 remained firm.

Prices, normally dropping a few cents from week-to-week this time of year, have been rising steadily instead, a dealer reported, due to the increasingly higher prices hogs and steers are commanding at the slaughter house. And thus while laying out money for manufactured feeds though pasture conditions are very favorable, the farmer was counting on a fatted calf to bring a fatter price.

Lime—Domestic sales of open-market lime for agricultural usage amounted to 30,290 short tons in April, compared with 17,083 in March and 30,434 in April, 1957, the Mines bureau reported. The cumulative total for the first four months of the year was 61,841, down approximately 12,000 tons from the corresponding period in 1957.

Nitrogen—Compared with the preceding year, the principal changes in consumption of direct application materials in 1956-57 were in chemical nitrogens with regional total use anywhere from 5 to 52 percent higher in the latter year, Agricultural Research Service of USDA reported in a recent survey.

Of individual products, the highest proportional use (125.8 percent) was in nitrogen solutions. In the South Atlantic region which has been slow to adopt liquid fertilizers of all kinds, for example, the use of nitrogen solutions increased from 27,158 tons in 1955-56 to 75,941 tons in 1956-57.

Consumption of both ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate was also noticeably higher in 1956-57, the Agriculture department pointed out. While sulfate use increased in the East North central region, particularly in Illinois and Indiana, nitrate consumption was greater in all areas except the Pacific region and Hawaii where slight decreases occurred.

Nitrogen Solutions—The base price for nitrogen solutions was reduced $8, to $120 per ton, effective July 1.

Producers are once again offering discounts amounting to $10 per ton from July through September, and $6, October through December.

Phosphate—Agricultural Research Service of USDA reported that total consumption of phosphate materials in 1956-57 decreased by 62,352 tons (2.5 percent) from that consumed in the preceding year—2,415,963 as opposed to 2,478,315 tons.

The principal changes were in the use of colloidal and phosphate rock which was 94,371 tons (10.2 percent) lower, with decreases of 52,786 tons in Illinois and 35,339 tons in Missouri accounting for most of the change.

The 22 percent and under grades of superphosphate decreased 47,028 tons (7.7 percent) from the use of 1955-56 with the East South Central, West North Central and Mountain regions showing the least change.

The use of grades of superphosphate containing over 22 percent P_2O_5, however, increased 48,246 tons (14.8 percent). It appeared, USDA pointed out, that more superphosphate was used rather than higher grades being substituted for lower grades.

Potash—The 1958-59 price schedule for potash muriate, applicable to contracts made prior to July 1, includes the following listings: July and August, 30c. per unit of K_2O; September, October, 31c.; November, December, 32c.; January through May, 34½c., and June 30c. per unit. On tonnage contracted for after July 1, 1958, the above basis prices will be increased 2c. per unit K_2O on bulk shipments and $1.20 per ton on bagged shipments.

Indicative of the highly competitive situation in the potash market is an announcement made by a major producer the last week in June. This firm stated that it guaranteed not only to meet the "domestic competitive delivered cost on potash muriate against any established market offerings, but also was "extending to all contract accounts the option of purchasing for the 1959-60 fertilizer year the same amount as contracted for and delivered during the 1958-59 season at a price no greater than the corresponding base prices established for this season." It also guaranteed to protect prices against decline during the same period.

Two of three European countries which export potash to the US have also realigned price patterns. It appears that a differential of approximately 4c. per unit still exists, however, between domestic and imported listings, on a delivered basis.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during April and March, 1958:

	April 1958	March 1958
DDT	11,351,113	11,880,845
2,4-D*	3,703,124	3,599,178
Ester & Salts	4,905,771	3,427,073
Acid equivalent	3,685,001	2,648,139
BHC	3,481,420	1,711,960
Gamma isomer	602,941	366,433
Tetramethylthiuram Sulfide	190,358	258,359
2,4,5-T	336,083	—

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

A dash (—) indicates that information was not available for publication.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Moderate volume of business was noted in textile and leather chemicals. Consumers continued to restrict purchases to less carlot quantities for prompt delivery, but manifested little interest in later requirements, as stocks were adequate and buyers had no difficulty in obtaining supplies at short notice. Prices remain unchanged and steady for small lots. Chemicals moved in fair volume against existing contracts, while new business was limited to immediate requirement Sizing materials remained unchanged despite spotty demand for actual needs. Potato starch was well held for shipment from mills in Maine and Idaho. Corn starch and dextrin continued in fair volume for prompt delivery at prevailing quotations. Liberal stocks and quiet demand further unsettled flake egg albumin market. Quotations declined 4 cents per pound. Egg yolk continued unchanged and firm. Demand was quite active. Tanners showed little interest in tanning material replacements as many plants have shut down during the first half of July, while others will follow suit in the second half of the month.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Albumin egg, flake, 4c. per lb.
powder, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 5, 1957
100.28	100.29	101.83	106.27

For Current Prices See Page 9

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Fair volume of business was noted for prompt needs. Market was easier and declined 4c. per pound. Flake was quoted at $1.11 to $1.13 per pound, and powder, $1.15 to $1.17 spot according to quantity. Technical stocks were maintained at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Liquid egg production during May totaled 86,281,000 pounds. This was 4 percent below May 1957 but 9 percent above the 1952-56 average for the month. The quantities used for immediate consumption and for solids production were less than a year ago. The quantity frozen was larger.

Egg soilds production during May totaled 2,978,000 pounds, compared with 4,277,000 pounds in May 1957 and the 1952-56 average of 2,787,000 pounds. May production consisted of 976,000 pounds of whole eggs solids, 1,249,000 pounds of albumen solids, and 753,000 pounds of yolk solids, Production in May 1957 consisted of 1,883,000 pounds of whole egg solids, 1,222,000 of albumen solids, and 1,172,000 pounds of yolk solids.

Corn Starch—While demand was light, and spotty, this market remained unchanged and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.50. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply continued lower, declining 766,000 bushels to 87,359,000 bushels for the week ended June 27, compared with 127,321,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—This market remained unchanged and firm. Consuming demand was quite active for spot and later requirements. Supplies were not heavy, and ranged from $1.29 to $1.33 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Production of yolk in May totaled 753,000 pounds, against 1,172,000 pounds in May last year.

Potato Starch—Moderate demand continued for actual needs. Bulk of trading was in less carlot quantities and chiefly for actual requirements. Prices were well held at former levels. Carlots were quoted at 6½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine.

—Continued on page 50

Petroleum Derivatives

The seasonal market continued to offer some slight strength and aid to the petroleum derivatives situation producers here reported last week. On the whole, however, conditions remained little removed from what they had been previously. One factor of possible relief was the sectional hiking of gasoline prices. This might, one source said, contribute to a stiffening of position for additives. Another seasonal factor was the strength to be found in the non-industrial paint picture. Also, microcrystalline wax continued to look healthy, it was said. In the general picture, earlier optimism that conditions would gain strength sometime this year, has waned and been replaced by suggestions that 1959 will be the year of change. However, the general economic picture continues to look cloudy and no producers are banking too much on strength in the immediate future.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 5, 1957
106.73	106.73	106.73	107.04

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Production of 1 degree benzene during 1957, according to a Tariff Commission report amounted to 307,537,000 pounds as compared with the 544,091,000 pounds of 2 degree benzene produced during the same period. Sales of 1 degree material was tallied at 268,432,000 pounds at a value of $15,469,000 or a unit value of .058c. per pound. Sales of 2 degree benzene, according to the government survey, amounted to 316,304,000 pounds at a value of $14,529,000 gallons or a unit value of .046c. per pound.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 21 totaled 260,693,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 260,465,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 228,000 barrels comprising an increase of 367,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 139,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Toluene—Production of all grades of this material was tallied by the Tariff Commission in its annual report at 1,121,858,000 pounds. Nitration grade (1 degree) was tallied at 590,516,000 pounds while pure commercial grade (2 degrees) output was 409,965,000 pounds and all other grades were produced in the amount of 121,104,000 pounds. Total sales of petroleum toluene amounted to 642,803,000 pounds at $21,845,000 pounds or a unit value of .034c. per pound. Sales of nitration grade toluene amounted to 324,055,000 pounds with a value of $11,254,000 or a unit value of .035c. per pound. Pure commercial grade sales were tallied by the commission at 272,803,000 pounds valued at $8,905,000 or a unit value of .33c. per pound. Sale of all other toluenes was tallied at 45,945,000 pounds valued at $1,686,000 at a unit value of .037c. per pound.

Xylene—The position of this material remained one of highly potent price move-

JOINS CSMA STAFF: Richard M. Werkheiser, who has joined the staff of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association as general administrative assistant to A. A. Mullikan, assistant secretary.

tary for a public hearing, the original bill provided that the secretary's order must be based only on "substantial evidence of record" at the hearing.

Industry witnesses protested that this gave the secretary too much leeway in making a determination and the committee tightened the provision to require that the secretary's order be based upon a "fair evaluation of the entire order" at the hearing.

Changes in Appeals Procedure

Again, with reference to appeals from an order of the secretary to the circuit court, subcommittee made a similar change. The FDA's bill provided that in reviewing the secretary's order the court be required to sustain the secretary's findings as to questions of fact "if supported by substantial evidence when considered on the record as a whole."

This has been tightened by the subcommittee to provide that in addition to the standards set out in the FDA bill, the court shall not sustain the order of the secretary if he fails to make a fair evaluation of the entire record of the hearing, and fails to include a statement setting forth in detail the findings and conclusions upon which the order is based.

Chemical Industry Can Taste Sour Trade Bill

—Continued from page 5

of not more than 5 percent a year, and with no concessions to be granted on any tariff items which were subject to reductions in duty during the period of the last extension in 1955.

He also called for a procedural change in the law that would make it necessary to announce the specific products on which it is proposed to grant concessions so that there would not be a repetition of past experiences of broad categories of chemicals being offered for concessions.

Both Mr. Hooker and Richard F. Hansen, speaking on behalf of MCA, doubted that the provision made in the house for congress to override Presidential rejections of Tariff Commission recommendations by two-thirds votes adds any great amount of protection to the domestic producers. Mr. Hooker pointed out that congress already has this authority should it want to exercise it.

Anytime the President rejects a Tariff Commission recommendation, there is nothing to prevent congress from passing a bill embodying the commission's recommendations, he noted, and passing it over a Presidential veto by the required two-thirds vote. The net result would be the same.

Mr. Hansen proposed a renewal of the 1955 extension of the law as a "far preferable alternative" to the bill passed by the house. This was a three-year extension of negotiating authority with reductions not exceeding 15 percent in the aggregate, to become effective in annual installments not to exceed 5 percent each. The house bill provides for a 25 percent reduction with up to 10 percent to take effect in a single year.

'Oversteps Gradualness'

Mr. Hansen said that the administration's proposal "oversteps the bounds of gradualness or moderation" which it adopted as a principle in 1955.

"We have been unable to find any explanation as to why the 15 percent authorization requested and granted in 1955 has not supposedly become so inadequate in amount that it should be increased 66 percent, or why the 5 percent annual reduction should be increased 100 percent," he added.

Petroleum Chemicals

ment in spite of the fact that producers remained closed-mouthed about their intentions. The feeling throughout is that though the shift may not take place tomorrow or the day after, it is in the cards unless the market should take an unexpected turn for the better. This conviction persists despite the producer's argument that slashed prices will not produce a wider market. At present, production and sales continue at previous levels and no immediate variations are anticipated. As to just when some jostling will take place in the xylene market remains to be seen.

LPG's

Butane—Production of this material during the first two weeks of June, according to the American Petroleum Institute, amounted to 65,166,000 gallons compared to the 66,988,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks of May and the 58,621,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of June of the year previous. Inventories of butane at plants, terminals and underground were computed at 241,848,000 gallons on June 15 as compared with the 221,154,000 gallons in stock May 31 and the 280,903,000 gallons in stock on June 15 of the year previous.

Additives Bill Moving

—Continued from page 3

if the data do not establish that the additive will achieve the intended effect.

This is considered to be a substantial concession upon the part of HEW from its original stand as outlined to the Williams subcommittee by assistant Secretary Elliot L. Richardson and FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick at the hearings earlier this year. The change is understood to be acceptable to the department.

The subcommittee's approval of the additives bill was a surprise action take during the middle of the week without prior announcement of the meeting.

Rep. John Bell Williams of Mississippi, subcommittee chairman, introduced the revised measure in the house and it now carries the identifying number HR 13254.

Other Points at Issue

In addition to the matter of functional value, controversies between industry and the FDA also centered around the application of the law to additives already in use, appeals procedures from adverse rulings of the secretary, and whether enforcement should be a sort of licensing system or a self-policing action upon the part of industry.

The bill approved by the subcommittee applies to additives now in use and any new additives that may come on the market, but the language was changed slightly.

Where the FDA bill provided that a substance would not be subject to the act if it was shown through "prolonged use" in food to be safe under intended conditions of use, the new bill makes this more definite. It states that if a substance is shown "through experience based on common use" in food to be safe under the conditions of its intended use, it is not subject to the act.

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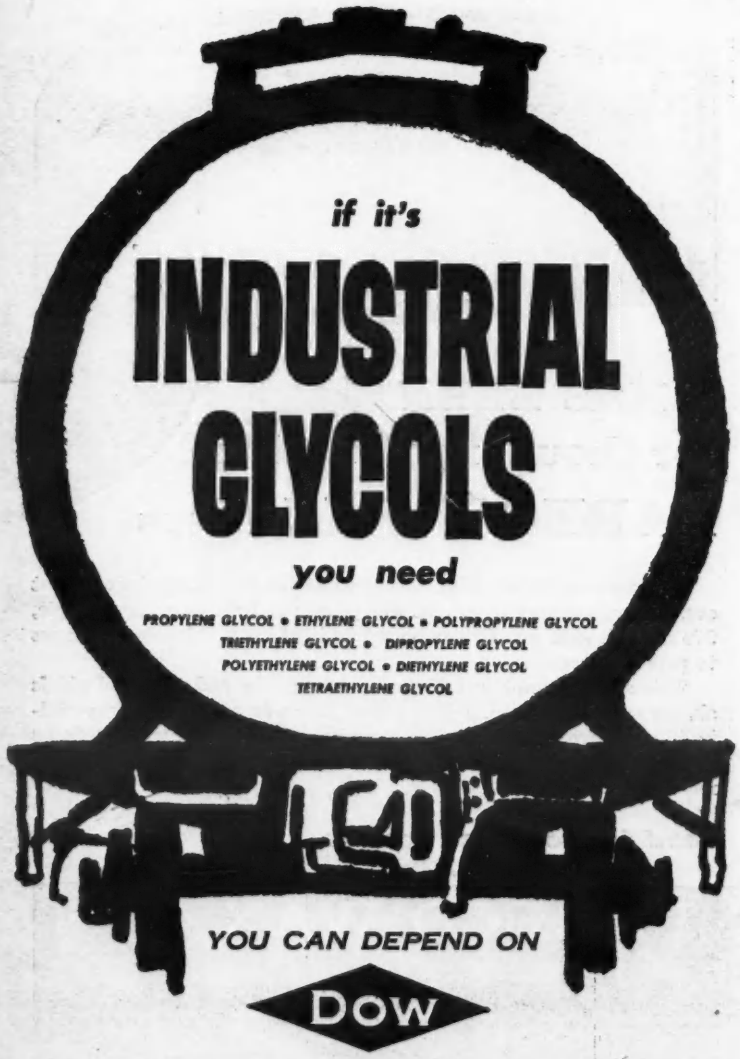

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Aliphatic Organics

Though there were no up-to-date readings on June sales available, spokesmen for several organic chemicals producers said last week that they detected some modest improvement in demand that month. This, they did not equate with any definite business revival. Rather, better response in June was said to be due primarily to the fact that consumers, for the most part, have worked down inventories to the very bottom and were thus required to order more frequently and in some instances, in better volume. Included among those chemicals for which improved sales were reported were acetone, butadiene, carbon tetrachloride, ethyl alcohol, and methyl ethyl ketone.

Perchloroethylene producers also found business at a better level in June. But faced with stiff competition from imported material, were forced to reduce prices on bulk quantities ½ cent per pound two weeks ago. The tankcar delivered price became 11¾ cents, the tanktruck, 12½ cents per pound. In the trichloroethylene market as well, competitive pressures were described as keen with imports making serious inroads. Last year, an estimated 10 percent of the domestic market was supplied by foreign material.

Quotations on 2-ethylhexyl alcohol were shaved ½ cent per pound by producers recently, making the new tankcar listing 21¼ cents per pound. Trade sources remarked that while the market has been reasonally firm right along, lower prices, obviously, have put the chemical in a more competitive position with mixed-isomer alcohols that have similar applications and performance characteristics. No rumors of possible price reductions in other iso-octyl alcohols were alive in the trade last week but market observers were watching the market closely for possible developments.

A major chemical firm recently announced production of three new grades of glycerine, claimed to be purer than those previously offered, at a new plant in Texas. It is said that the new facilities will double the firm's capacity for synthetic, 96 percent and 99.5 percent USP grades.

Acetone—Most producers report a fair level of business though indications are that July will see a drop-off in sales due to plant vacation shutdowns. Instances where acetone was selling below listed prices were reported earlier but it appeared to trade sources last week that such was the case no longer.

Acetophenone—A recent price reduction established the carlot listing at 37c. per pound, the less carlot at 37¾c. and the tankcar quote at 35c. per pound, on an f.o.b. plant basis. It's thought likely that buying interest will improve somewhat as a result of lower prices.

Butadiene—Buying interest in June was some slight improvement over that of prior months, a man in the trade mentioned last week. Sales were not great enough, however, to make much impression on heavy inventories.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of 1,3-butadiene in 1957 amounted to 1,541,568,000 pounds. Sales totaled 934,462,000 pounds, valued at $136,298,000. Average price per pound was 14.60 cents.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Demand has shown marked improvement recently, principally for use as an intermediate in the manufacture of aerosol propellents but also for fumigant purposes, some in the trade have found. It's thought likely that sales will continue at about the same level through July, with brisk buying of aerosol insecticides expected to keep carbon tet moving in good volume to propellent manufacturers.

Ethylene—According to the Tariff Commission, ethylene output in 1957 amounted to 3,946,602,000 pounds. Sales totaled 619,255,000 pounds, valued at $29,398,000. Average price per pound was 4.70 cents.

2-Ethylhexyl Alcohol—Producers recently announced across-the-board reductions amounting to ½c. per pound. The tankcar price became 21¼c., the carload 23¾c., and the less carload 24¾c. per pound, quoted on a delivered basis.

Since the market is considered firm, demand normal, and supplies adequate, the price adjustment, sources say, is obviously an attempt to be more competitive with other iso-octyl alcohols which have the same or similar end-uses.

Glycerine—Imports of crude glycerine in the first two months of the year were 17 percent less than those of the same period in 1957, Business and Defense Services Administration of the Commerce department reported recently. February imports at 808,000 pounds dropped below 1 million pounds for the first time since January, 1957, and originated in Egypt, Cuba, Guatemala and Japan.

Exports of crude and refined glycerine during January and February, on the other hand, were 134 percent greater than those of the same two months in 1957, BDSA said. Canada accounted for approximately 90 percent of glycerine outshipments in February, with the following countries taking the balance (thousand pounds): Venezuela, 80; Guatemala, 6; Chile, 5, and Indonesia, 2.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—A modest improvement in sales in June was detected by some sellers of this chemical. However, demand still remains on the light side, and understandably so, since the auto industry continues to operate at a very low level.

Molasses—Prices for cane molasses were steady at all reporting areas except for a few minor changes, mostly on the top-side of previously quoted price ranges. According to Agricultural Marketing Service, the New Orleans price range showed a ¼c. per gallon advance while New York showed a ½c. gain. Demand

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 5, 1957
130.61	130.61	131.19	131.25

For Current Prices See Page 9

Organic Chemicals Output: April

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in April and March, 1958, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	April	March
Acetic acid:		
Synthetic	39,124,530	38,266,289
Natural (Wood distillation)	.....	1,944,000
Acetic anhydride	67,258,443	71,258,851
Acetone	45,536,176	45,399,964
Acrylonitrile	15,835,767	16,375,088
1,3-Butadiene (grade for rubber)	110,091,093	111,446,646
Carbon tetrachloride	23,637,732	25,176,108
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri-)	6,918,204	8,248,553
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	3,878,766	6,198,359
Ethylene glycol	84,729,743	89,167,386
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	93,318,798	110,881,020
Methanol:		
Synthetic	109,096,311	123,404,096
Natural (Wood distillation)	.....	1,361,440
Pentaerythritol	3,950,133	3,910,174
Perchloroethylene	15,005,198	14,126,065
Propylene glycol	.....	.....
Trichloroethylene	22,252,589	23,625,057

SALES HEAD: Wyman L. Tayler, appointed western sales manager for the industrial chemicals division of Stauffer Chemical Company, New York.

Aliphatic Organics

was slow to fair with business seasonally light. Purchasing was principally for nearby needs.

Perchloroethylene—Domestic producers, striving to remain competitive in a market where cheaper imported material has made serious inroads, cut prices ½c. per pound on bulk quantities of perchloroethylene two weeks ago. The new price schedule, which is retroactive to June 23, includes a tankcar delivered price of 11¾c. and a tanktruck price of 12¼c. per pound, same basis. Drum lot quotations remain unchanged at 13½c. carloads, and 14¼c. in less than carload quantities.

It's reported that demand for perchloroethylene is steady and in good volume with domestic material readily available.

n-Propylamine—A new price schedule, announced three weeks ago, revised a previously quoted carlot listing of $1.50 f.o.b. works to $1.25 on a delivered basis. Also, a carlot price of $1.24 was included in the schedule for the first time.

Increased production as well as the desire to spur usage of n-propylamine were said to be the principal motives for the price adjustment.

Trichloroethylene—No definite upturn in business has been noted and it's thought that demand will continue on the slow side this month—particularly in light of plant vacation shutdowns and the normal summer lull. Here too, domestic producers feel pressures from imports which last year supplied an estimated ten percent of the domestic market.

Prices are considered stable at 12c. per pound in tankcars, and 13c. in carlot quantities.

Wyandotte Completes

—*Continued from page 5*

rected toward the development of high energy liquid monopropellants and solid propellants. The goals are prepackaged fuel systems offering higher specific impulses than are provided by present day systems.

Wyandotte's experimental program on propellants is progressing on three parallel paths: 1. Development of fuels, 2. Development of the packaging and storage systems, and 3. Development of experimental propulsion units.

The new laboratory will also permit increased effort in the development of new products based on ethylene and propylene oxides to augment those currently manufactured by Wyandotte.

Ethylene oxide is now being produced at Wyandotte's new Geismar works near Baton Rouge, La.

Alaskan Statehood

—*Continued from page 3*

a 400 ton-a-day rayon-grade pulp plant, costing $52 million.

Other chemical investments are chiefly in the cellulose pulp field, as well. But observers point out that if the minerals rush develops anything like the Klondike boom of the nineties, there will be a need for nearby sources of mineral acids and other materials used in ore refining.

Another possibility, not nearly fully explored, is agricultural chemicals. Alaska, not nearly as cold as one might think, produced agricultural products to the tune of $4.5 million last year—and chances are, with statehood bringing a rise in population, farming activity—and the need for farm chemicals—will rise accordingly.

Apparently, Alaska has more hydroelectric potential than she knows what to do with. The late Charles C. Concannon, of the Department of Commerce, surveyed the territory for the Alaska development board. He found that there was plenty of power for chemical production (OPD, 8/30/54).

At that time, Mr. Concannon recommended an ammonium nitrate plant as the most feasible chemical operation, since a cheap fertilizer source is necessary. At the time of his survey, he found that more than 85 percent of Alaska's foodstuffs had to be imported.

High Cost of Transportation

Further to be considered is the high cost of transportation. This cost alone may force development of a number of close-to-consumer chemical plants. Now, for instance, there is an abundance of limestone and other materials for cement manufacture, but finished cement is shipped from Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

But there are some adverse factors to be considered before a chemical producer should decide to take the plunge in Alaska.

• Taxes on industry—As a territory, most of Alaska's expenses are paid by the federal government. But with statehood, high taxes are a distinct possibility, particularly severance taxes (levies on extraction of minerals and oil, etc.), and state income taxes.

Counterbalancing this possibility is the present fact that Alaska is in a good fiscal position, having $4 million surplus in its treasury.

A possible remedy for the tax situation would entail the federal government declaring a twenty-year holiday on taxes. This has been the case in Puerto Rico—and the result there has been the influx of several chemical producing plants during the last few years.

• Population—Bureau of Census estimated Alaskan population at 161,000 people on July 1, 1956, spread out over an area of 586,400 square miles.

This means that people will have to be imported by anybody who wants to set up a chemical operation. In Puerto Rico, there is plenty of labor available, on the other hand. This has been a key factor in attracting chemical producers to the Caribbean.

Sen. Chavez

—*Continued from page 5*

subject. He is still of the same mind that it is wrong to confiscate private property unless it involves the security of the United States.

Last week he stated his feelings on the matter. After reviewing the history of the case, he said:

"I should like to call attention to several factors which are not yet clarified in the course of events. One disturbing fact is this.

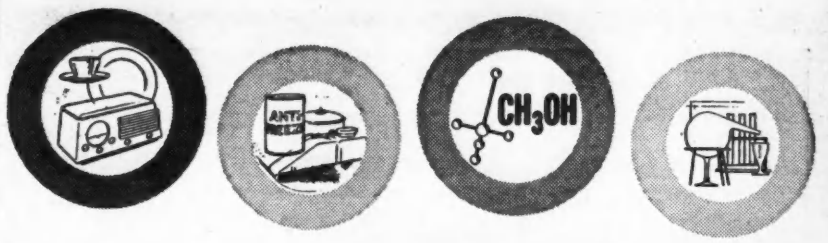
Amidst this favorable climate for a settlement or a general disposition of this case, it is to be noted that the three big banks of Switzerland, headed by the Union Bank, began to purchase the controlling stock of Interhandel.

This is disturbing to me for the following reasons: Swiss banks are protected by secrecy laws which preclude the discovery of the principals for whom these banks are acting as agents. The banks could be functioning for racketeers or Communists seeking to control this vital company through cloaking operations. This is a matter of vital importance to the United States, and it is highly suspicious if the control and management of Interhandel is passing into the hands of bankers.

Director Ousted?

Incomplete press reports emanating from Switzerland indicate that Interhandel's managing director is no longer on the board of directors.

If this also means that the operating authority of this company will be taken away from a Swiss family which has administered this company's affairs for years, then I am very suspicious, and I shall call upon my good friend, the senator from Mississippi [Mr. Eastland], chairman of the internal security subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to continue his investigation into the subject of banking secrecy and to subpena the bankers or the representatives when they come here to negotiate a settlement, and require them to appear and testify concerning their principals and the source of their funds, as there is always present in circumstances like these a danger of Communist infiltration into our vital defense industries."



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Steel production dropped nine points lending strength to the belief that the two month uptrend was largely a matter of hedge buying against an expected price increase in July. However, steel sources were reporting better orders on the books for this month than had been expected and some remained hopeful that the fourth quarter would see a marked improvement after the slow vacation shutdown period in July and August. The majority continued to feel that improvement would not come before 1959 and then the pace would be stepped up gradually.

Thiourea was reduced from 33 cents to 30 cents in truckloads. A ton lot price of 32 cents was established while less than ton lots was 33 cents per pound. Previous price on anything less than truckload was 35 cents.

Previously reported July 1 price advances went into effect on styrene monomer, technical, industrial pitches and m-phenylenediamine. No other price advances or declines were reported in aromatic chemicals markets last week.

Activity in BTX markets was slow. Reduced coking rates and retention of light oils in the gasoline stream have served to check growing inventories in cokeoven and petroleum industries it was said.

There was a slight upturn in inquiry on naphthalene for end-of-year requirements, but current movement was very slow. Prices on British naphthalene were quoted at 4¼ cents per pound. Rumors of shading to 3.8 cents on this material were unfounded, it was said. The phthalic anhydride market remained routine.

A reduction in creosote oil at the beginning of June did little to stimulate trading. The decline was felt to have been brought about by a competitive import situation on the West coast Demand from railroads was listless, it was said.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended July 6 would amount to 52.7 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,423,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 1,666.000 net tons in the week previous, 1,685,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,009,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

m-Phenylenediamine, 5c. per lb.
Pitch, $4 per ton
Styrene monomer, tech., 2/100c. per lb.

Reduced

Thiourea, tech., t.l., 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 5, 1957
118.61	118.11	118.12	118.19

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Demand continued to trail last year's levels. A seasonal decline has become more pronounced in recent weeks and is coupled with listless inquiry from styrene and phenol makers over the past several months.

From a supply standpoint, the overall market continued topheavy. Cokeoven operators' inventories have been kept from serious imbalance by lower steel rates, longer coking cycles and a more active export market. Petroleum output has been curbed by continued retention of substantial amounts of BTX solvents in the gasoline stream.

Price was quoted unchanged from last report at 36c per gallon.

Creosote—A 4c per gallon decline in the price of straight creosote oil at the beginning of June did little to stimulate trading in this market, it was said. Price remained firm at 20c per gallon in bulk. Movement to railroad outlets continued to be sluggish.

Cresylic Acid—Trading was seasonally off. Some sources reported a decided downturn at the close of the second quarter. Not much could be expected this month. Vacation shutdowns were expected to be more widespread this year than has been the case before.

Naphthalene—There was some pickup in inquiry for end of year requirements. However, current trading continued slow as movement to the phthalic anhydride outlet has been dull for many months.

A rumor that British naphthalene was available at 3.8c per pound was unsubstantiated. Lowest quote for hot pressed was 4c per pound and the current listing was 4¼c per pound.

Total naphthalene imports in the first three months of the year amounted to about one million pounds less than in the three month period during 1957.

Phenol—Trading was quiet. Overcapacity to produce in relation to current depressed levels of consumtion have led to a highly competitive market, although sources reported prices were steady at unchanged levels. Exports in the first quarter ran to about ten million pounds as against six million in the same period last year.

Toluene—Solvent demand continued on a seasonal downtrend and other outlets were listless. Government buying has been inactive for many months.

Heavy inventories have been limited by reduced coking rates, in the steel indus-

Aromatic Chemicals Output: April

Following statistics are compiled from Tariff Commission reports relating to the domestic production of selected aromatic chemicals. Figures for creosote oil include cokeoven operators to prevent disclosure of individual company operations.

	April 1958	April 1957	First Four Months 1958	First Four Months 1957
Aniline ..... lbs.	8,319,173	10,256,466	33,779,018	32,112,521
Benzene, tar distillers ..... gals.	1,153,167	3,982,993	9,546,806	12,606,056
Cokeoven operators ..... gals.	8,486,915	15,826,081	38,424,753	63,943,738
Total from coal sources ..... gals.	9,640,082	19,808,073	47,971,559	77,549,794
Petroleum operators ..... gals.	9,710,040	10,570,736	41,207,914	38,578,826
Total from all sources ..... gals.	19,350,122	30,378,809	89,179,473	116,129,620
Creosote oil (100 percent creosote basis)—				
Content in solution ..... gals.	1,063,842	1,562,200	4,362,103	5,233,945
Straight distillate ..... gals.	7,444,807	8,851,807	28,530,772	31,909,926
Total ..... gals.	8,508,649	10,414,007	32,892,875	37,143,880
Cresols, meta-para ..... lbs.	1,729,982	1,680,013	5,605,753	5,863,650
Ortho-meta-para ..... lbs.	1,014,932	1,289,031	5,223,980	4,854,578
Cresylic Acid, refined, all sources ..... lbs.	4,560,218	3,602,272	17,091,800	15,991,071
Dodecylbenzene ..... lbs.	41,292,248	**	*149,947,907	**
Monochlorobenzene ..... lbs.	32,700,082	30,929,999	133,410,451	129,919,675
Phenol, natural ..... lbs.	2,808,228	**	11,893,637	**
Synthetic ..... lbs.	41,046,106	**	166,759,754	**
Total ..... lbs.	43,854,334	48,299,435	178,653,391	185,280,141
Phthalic Anhydride ..... lbs.	24,090,152	30,225,561	99,504,282	106,964,474
Styrene monomer, from all plants ..... lbs.	37,663,828	98,421,482	*361,144,348	374,890,957
Toluene, cokeoven operators ..... gals.	2,080,440	3,368,418	8,874,005	13,394,877
Petroleum operators ..... gals.	13,826,635	**	*58,149,812	**
Tar distillers ..... gals.	220,341	**	1,464,592	**
Total, all sources ..... gals.	16,127,376	21,800,782	68,488,409	73,226,678
Xylene, coke oven ..... gals.	656,242	**	2,754,951	**
Other ..... gals.	12,242,172	**	62,009,689	**
Total ..... gals.	12,898,414	11,004,677	64,764,640	46,253,552

** Not reported separately in 1957.
* Revised.
† All other sources.

Coal Chemicals

try, and retention of toluene in the gasoline stream in the petroleum field.

Sizable shipments have continued to move into the export market to ease the burden of inventories. Exports in the first quarter amounted to approximately 33,500 tons as against 26,750 tons in the first quarter of 1957.

Xylene—Demand pattern continued to show seasonal decline. Trade sources looked for no changes in the market during July and August. Price was unchanged from last report.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending July 6, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	420,000
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	23,015,339
Benzene	gals.	2,277,334
Coaltar	gals.	11,050,674
Crude chemical oils	gals.	289,333
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvents	gals.	74,666
Toluene	gals.	485,333
Xylene	gals.	140,000

Intermediates

Phthalic Anhydride—Market was unchanged from last report. One basic producer of phthalic said that good sales in the latter part of June had enabled the manufacturer to exceed projections for the month. However, it was pointed out that consumption leaves much to be desired and projections are made from a low base. Price listings were unchanged at 20½c. per pound for molten phthalic in bulk and 21c. per pound for flake material in carlot quantity.

Thiourea—Material was reduced from 33c. to 30c. per pound in truckload quantities. A price of 32c. per pound was established for ton lots while less than ton lots listed at 33c. per pound. Previous price on anything less than a truckload was 35c. per pound. Prices are f.o.b., plant, minimum freight allowed on shipments of 200 pounds or more.

Ormet Starts Output

—Continued from page 4

supplier in Surinam under a long-term contract.

● A fleet of ore ships specially designed to transport bauxite from Surinam to Burnside—now being built.

● Use of the Burnside Bulk Marine Terminal, the largest publicly-owned facility of its type in the Gulf area, with automatic loading and unloading systems far exceeding the needs of the alumina plant.

● A fleet of barges specially designed to transport alumina, plus a towboat equal in size to the largest now operating on the inland waterways, to transport alumina upriver from Burnside to the reduction plant near Clarington, Ohio.

● Economical and uninterrupted power —450,000 kw (more if necessary)—available to the aluminum reduction plant.

The joint Olin Mathieson and Revere effort stops at the end of the ingot line in the aluminum reduction plant and the two companies become competitors in the production and sale of finished aluminum.

Two-thirds of Ormet's annual production of aluminum—or 120,000 tons—is earmarked for Olin Mathieson. Revere will receive 60,000 tons. Most of Olin Mathieson's share will be used in Olin's rolling mill, now nearing completion on a site adjacent to the Ormet reduction plant. It is planned that the rest of the aluminum will be shipped to Olin Mathieson metals division plants in Chattanooga, Tenn., East Alton, Ill., Gulfport, Miss., and Riverside, Calif.

Revere's 60,000 tons will be fabricated at plants in Baltimore, Md., and Chicago.

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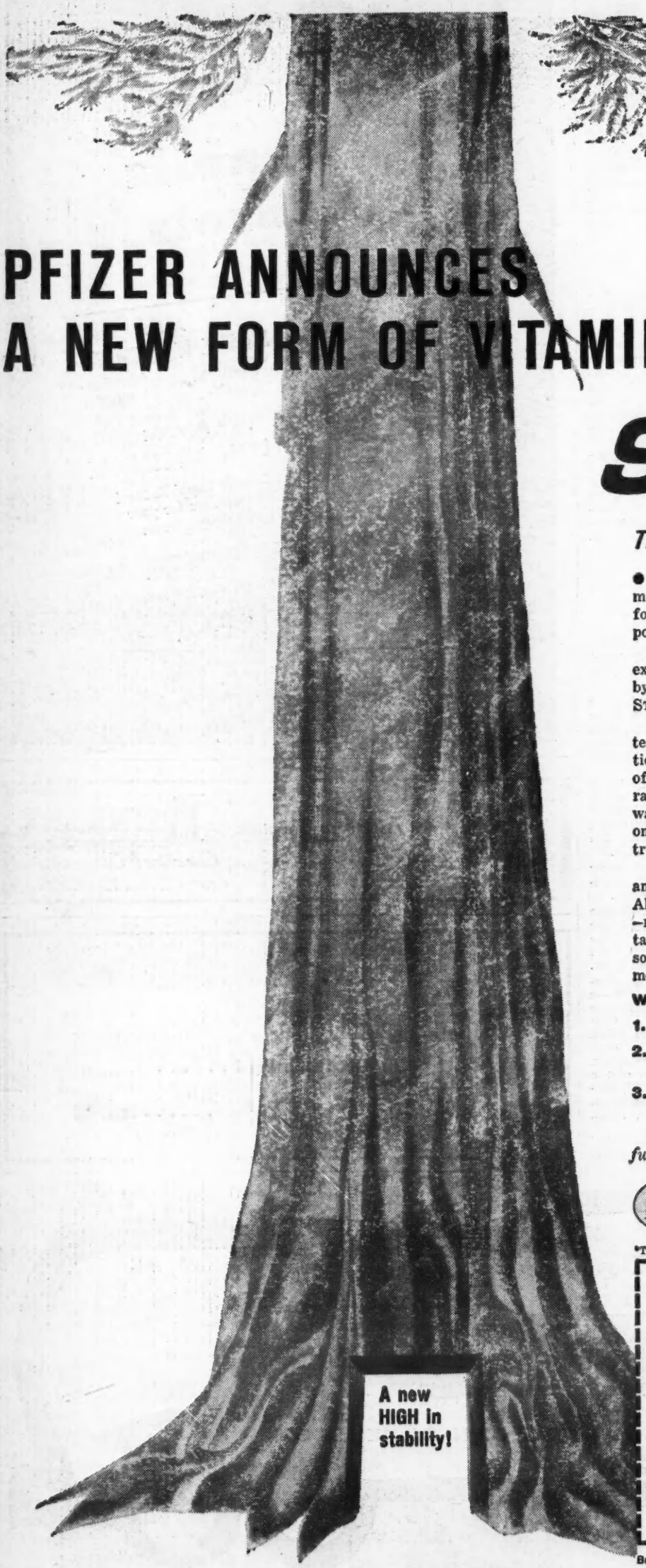

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Sales volume on fine chemicals continued to decline seasonally as demand from pharmaceutical outlets has slackened during the past two months. Levels were still somewhat above the average for the rest of the chemical industry and some warm weather chemicals moving to the food and beverage fields have contributed added strength in recent weeks, but the overall picture showed seasonal weakness as well as the continued "dullness" which has characterized bulk fine chemicals this year.

Vitamin markets were unchanged, pricewise. Consumption was slow and has shown a decline with the approach of warmer weather. There has been a marked increase in pyridoxine production this year. Thiamin and ascorbic acid output was up also. Niacin, riboflavin and folic acid were all weak and the latter has been hard hit by imports, it was said.

Antibiotics markets were quiet. Prices have been seasonally weaker, but lists of major producers remain unchanged. Increased costs of labor and operation have proved firming factors in the price structure of these markets.

Tariff on caffeine was dropped 5 percent July 1, bringing the duty down to 51 cents per pound. Subsequent to last year's tariff reduction, domestic producers lowered caffeine prices by 50 cents per pound. Cost factors make it unlikely that the domestic price will go lower, according to report of sources contacted last week. Imports have originated almost entirely in West Germany during the past few years.

Sources here were unable to quote prices on quassin. The material was still being produced in experimental quantity and manufacturing costs had yet to be determined, it was said. In some quarters, the problem was felt to be one of consumer acceptance rather than cost. It remained to be seen how consumers would accept quassin as an alcohol denaturant in place of brucine.

Antibiotics—Markets were quiet. Producers continued to report seasonally reduced demands and felt that little in the way of an upturn could be expected before September. Prices have weakened as producers entered the slow season for drug products utilizing antibiotic materials, but lists of major producers remain unchanged. Increased costs all along the line were said to have formed a firming factor in these markets.

Inquiry for export has been well maintained, it was said, although, here too, a seasonal decline in sales volume has been reported. Stocks were adequate for current consumer demands.

Aspirin—Market was seasonally active, according to report of major bulk producers. A seasonal downtrend continued in evidence and was expected to reach a low point late this month. Sources felt the decline would carry into August when large consumers begin to stock for fall requirements late in the month.

Despite the seasonal decline in sales, this continues to be one of the strong points in overall fine chemical sales volume. Lack of toxic effects in large doses and a high order of pain-killing ability make aspirin the logical ingredient to a wide variety of analgesic and antipyretic pharmaceuticals.

Price has been unchanged for many months. Last price action was a ½c. per pound advance in August, 1957, as a result of increased freight rates.

Caffeine—Tariff on caffeine imports was dropped another 5% July 1, bringing the duty to 51c. per pound. This was the third and last of a series of 5% tariff reductions which have been effected on this item since 1956.

Following last year's tariff reduction domestic makers dropped caffeine prices 50c. per pound on anhydrous and 17c. per pound on hydrous in order to "maintain a position in the market." The reductions did little to curb imports which, in both '56 and 1957 ran to over 600,000 pounds or about one-third of total US consumption. Imports in the first three months of this year amounted to 160,710 pounds, according to Census bureau figures.

Cost factors made it highly unlikely that any further reductions would be made in domestic prices, it was said.

Citric Acid—A good upturn in spot business was reported last week. Movement in the first half of the year was comparable to levels of last year, it was said. Price was steady and unchanged from levels in effect for many months. Supply and demand remained nicely balanced in this market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 5, 1957
63.13	63.13	63.13	63.86

For Current Prices See Page 9

Menthol—Market was seasonally quiet. Dealers expected no upturn in business before consumers begin to stock for fall requirements. Price was unchanged from last report.

Mercurials—Movement was steady at a low volume. Pharmaceutical markets have been hit by the summer doldrums. Volume has continued on the downgrade in recent years as a result of the influx of a variety of high potency antibiotics. Prices of long standing remain unchanged.

Monosodium Glutamate — Price remained unchanged from the $1.07 per pound level established by major producers last November. Sources reported current movement as routine after a good upturn early this spring. Stocks were adequate for trade requirements.

Niacin—Price structure remained weak. Withdrawals to feed and food outlets were steady although off from levels of last year. Tariff Commission report indicates that production in the first quarter was about 100,000 pounds less than in the comparable period last year. Greatly expanded capacity in recent years has caused a scramble for available business volume.

Pyridoxine—Output of B_6 has continued to climb. Production in the first quarter amounted to 16,702 pounds as compared to 3,310 pounds in the first four months of last year. Continued clinical success in the use of pyridoxine has prompted increased production and made possible substantial reductions in price during the past year. Curent listing was $215 per kilo in 500-gram lots or more.

Quassin—No prices were quoted on this material. There was understood to be only one producing source in this country. In this quarter, it was pointed out that manufacturing costs had not yet been evaluated and considering this, no price could be quoted. It was felt that price would not be so much the problem as consumer acceptance by buyers of alcohol denaturants. It remained to be seen how buyers would accept quassin as a substitute denaturant for brucine.

Vitamin B_{12}—Price on crystalline material was maintained at $215 per gram while oral solids were $175 per gram and .1 percent triturations of B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol were $247 per kilo.

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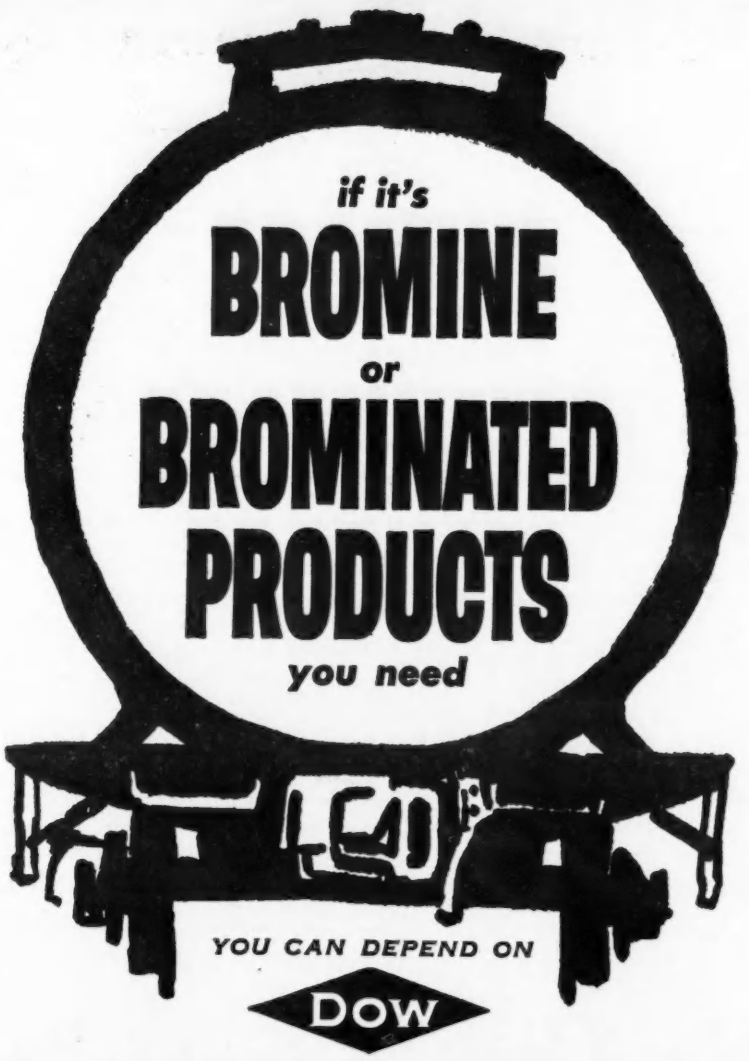
Botanicals

Major domestic botanicals dealers said volume in the first half of the year was maintained at normal levels, although buying has been cautious and in hand to mouth fashion. In the export market, demand has been sustained, but a noticeable damping effect is reported in countries where currency regulations have been tightened and import licenses made harder to get. However, sources here considered these conditions temporary. Large volume domestic items showed a weakening tendency, pricewise, as a result of new



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

crop influences, while prices on routine volume items stood firm. New crop on all items appeared adequate, according to early reports.

Sources reporting on import botanicals were less optimistic about current conditions. Business was very slow and what there was of it moved in small lots. Shipments on important items have been sporadic and costs continue to climb putting a squeeze on already narrow profit margins.

Cascara Segrada—Price was quoted at 30c. per pound on new crop material. Trading this year has been maintained at normal levels, it was said, and compares favorably with last year. New crop was fully adequate for expected trade needs, according to report of trade sources last week.

Chamomile Flowers—Markets continued to firm up pricewise, as reports to dealers here indicated there would be little or no material available from European sources this year. Hungarian flowers were listed at $2 per pound and some traders felt they could go higher as stocks dwindle and the pinch becomes more acute. However, withdrawals were in hand to mouth quantity and buying interest at the current levels was hardly more than routine, it was said. A pickup in pharmaceutical interest could not be expected to occur before the early fall months.

Jalap Root—Price on root was 85c. per pound while powder was $1 per pound. Material remained in limited supply. Consumer interest at these high levels was listless. Dealers have cut back sharply on purchasing at primary centers due to high cost and lack of interest in the domestic market.

Lycopodium—Material continued in light supply. Price was firmer at $9 per pound. Consuming interest was slow.

Senega Root—Price has weakened as a result of new crop influences. Dealers reported new crop was not yet in, but it was on the way. Prospects for new crop harvest were said to be very good and supplies in the coming season were expected to be quite adequate to cover trade demands. Price was quoted at $2.10 per pound.

Serpentaria Root—Market was quiet. Sources quoted this material at $6.50 to $7 per pound. Supplies remained on the light side. Buying interest was limited.

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Textile Chemicals

—*Continued from page 40*

Idaho market also was unchanged at 6.35c., carlots mills, less ½c. for shipment to eastern destinations. Stocks on spot ranged from 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—New business was reported light, while deliveries against former orders continued in good request. Siamese flour was unchanged and well held. A grade was quoted at 5.6c per pound, exdock., prompt shipment and B at 5.4c, same basis. Interest in Brazilian flour was reported slow. Market was unchanged and more or, less nominal. Medium flour was named at 6½c to 6.65c per pound, exdock, prompt shipment and A at 6.9c, same basis.

Tanning Materials

Myrobalans—Buying interest continued light and spotty. Offers for shipment were moderate and quotably unchanged. Genuine J1's was quoted at $50 to $51 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; crushed J1's, $65 to $66 per ton, and Bombay, $44 to $45, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Trading was restricted to an occasional lot for nearby shipment. Prices were without change. Solid clarified 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Minerals Outlook

—*Continued from page 3*

ence between the market price and 15½ cents a pound on a total of 350,000 tons of lead sold annually, and the difference between the market price and 13½ cents a pound on 550,000 tons of zinc annually.

There is this check, however, on the amount that the government can be called on to pay. The bill states that while the government will pay the difference between the market and the ceilings fixed, in no case, however, will the government pay more than 3.9 cents for lead or 2.9 cents for zinc.

This is just slightly more than the original Seaton maximums of 3⅜ cents a pound for lead and 2½ cents a pound for zinc.

Acid-grade fluorspar will be subsidized up to a market price of $53 a ton with the maximum payment by the government not to exceed $13 a ton and the tonnage limited to 180,000 over a twelve-months period. It was provided originally for the price to be stablized at $48 a ton.

The committee approved the Seaton proposal on tungsten that the government pay the difference between the market price and $36 a ton unit on not more than 375,000 tons. The maximum government payment is to be $18 a unit.

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Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc.
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK

Russians Rated High

—Continued from page 3

cial and synthetic fibers by more than 300 percent.

Dr. Mark further declared that Russian research in the field is of good quality and, he added, "some projects are remarkably well directed and have already led to interesting results."

The fact that they haven't been too scrupulous about other people's patents, he noted, has also given the Soviets a big hand up. Russian researchers, he explained, have borrowed freely — often without any acknowledgement—from patented processes of other nations.

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Obituaries

Mark W. Eichelberger

Mark W. Eichelberger, executive vice-president of Lindsay Chemical Division of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, died recently in Chicago. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. Eichelberger had been with Lindsay since 1920.

Richard L. Hanson

Richard L. Hanson, vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, and president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, died July 1 in New York. He was fifty-nine years old.

Mr. Hanson joined McKesson & Robbins in 1940; in 1945 he became a vice-president and manager of the export division in New York and in 1955 he was elected vice-president of the firm's northeast district.

Harry N. Holmes

Harry N. Holmes, professor emeritus of chemistry at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, died July 1 in that city. He was seventy-eight years old.

Dr. Holmes, known for his work in pure science, was the first to crystallize vitamin A. He and his co-workers at Oberlin also isolated an alcohol from bone marrow that increases the amount of white blood corpuscles necessary to fight infectious diseases.

Alfred E. Praff, formerly Philadelphia regional transportation sales manager of the finishes division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died June 29 in Clearwater, Fla. He was seventy years old.

Jerome Samet, senior packaging engineer at Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., died in West Caldwell, N. J., on June 21. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. Samet joined Lehn & Fink in 1925.

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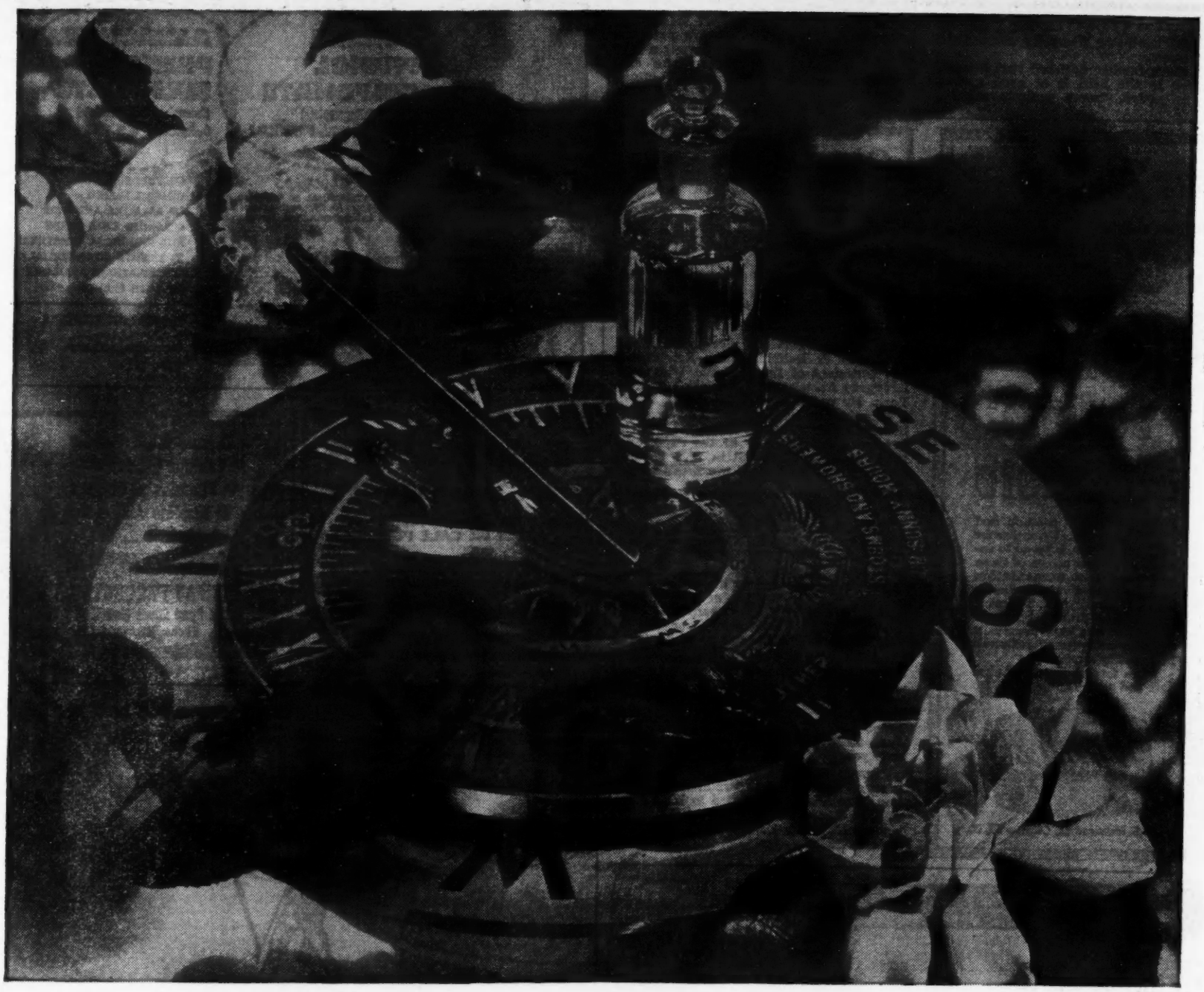

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TOILET GOODS ASSOCIATION

23rd ANNUAL CONVENTION

Poland Spring, Maine

JUNE 25-28

FDA Chief Warns Cosmetic Makers: Clean Your House or the Gov't Will

Unless cosmetic makers make a determined effort to crack down themselves on "unsupportable wild claims," the government is bound to take a hand. This is the veiled warning which the Toilet Goods Association heard at its annual convention in Poland Spring, Me., from George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs. The Food and Drug Administration chief said that his agency feels that the toiletries industry "has not shown that it is able to protect the public adequately from extravagant claims by self-policing."

George P. Larrick

If these excesses are permitted to continue, Mr. Larrick declared, "it is an open invitation for advance government approval of these claims."

He urged industry leaders "to find a solution to this problem," and suggested that perhaps TGA could develop a "statement of fundamental principles for the guidance of its members."

Turning to the matter of new cosmetics legislation, Mr. Larrick felt it is reasonable to assume that eventually a law will be enacted "requiring cosmetics to be tested for safety before they are marketed."

Food Additives Seen Setting Pattern

While the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has not yet taken a position on a cosmetic bill, the FDA chief thought that in the main it would follow the principles laid down in HEW's food additives proposal.

He indicated, however, that there might be one major difference between the two. In the case of a food additive, HEW has suggested that it be tested prior to marketing and, on the basis of the test results, that the government set up the conditions under which it might be safely used in food.

On the other hand, he said, "adequate control of cosmetic toxicity may require an evaluation of each separate formula before a valid safety decision can be reached."

This procedure, Mr. Larrick reminded TGA, is already established in the present law and FDA has been handling new drugs on that basis for twenty years. He

—*Continued on page 56*

Toiletry Sales Up 7 Percent This Year

Toiletry sales are up 7 percent so far this year, reported Marshall F. Chapman, vice-president of A. C. Nielsen Company. These findings he gave to the Toilet Goods Association at its annual convention in Poland Spring, Me.

According to a Nielsen survey of eight key toiletry items—shampoos, dentifrices, shave creams, after-shave lotions, hair tonics, deodorants, home permanent kits and hand care preparations—drug store sales are running 5 percent ahead of last year while food store sales are up 10 percent.

Inventories of these eight toiletry producers are about 1 percent on the average over those of last year, Mr. Chapman said, adding that food store stocks are averaging 4 percent higher.

Strong Trend Can Be Maintained

The current strong sales trend for toiletries can be maintained, he contended. In the first place, he suggested that there is a fine opportunity for boosting toiletry sales volume and consumption through heavier promotion of large package sizes in food stores.

"Despite the continuing trend toward large packages of almost all food items," Mr. Chapman pointed out, "there has been an amazing reluctance on the part of the food retailer to stock the so-called family or economy sizes of toiletry items.

"A breakdown of dentifrice sales by sizes, drug versus food stores, together with figures showing the rather weak distribution of large sizes in food stores, seems to indicate that the food operators are failing to provide what Mr. and Mrs. Consumer want to buy."

He conceded that large size distribution "is not easily accomplished." However, he said that "it can be done" and

—*Continued on next page*

Toiletries Industry Is Chided For Not Making Greater Effort On the Ad Claims Problem

The Toilet Goods Association got a sharp dressing down from its outgoing president, Pierre Harang of Houbigant, Inc., New York, for what he called "the incidence of advertising claims that invite criticism." Pointing out to TGA's twenty-third annual convention in Poland Spring, Me., that there is little doubt that it is "borderline advertising" which hurts the industry most, Mr. Harang urged toiletries manufacturers to be "more vigilant in cutting down" these claims. Where there is any doubt about an advertising or label claim, he added, TGA should be consulted.

Pierre Harang

Such a step, he contended, "can avoid trouble before it happens." In this connection, he noted that "it is a great deal pleasanter and safer to consult friends than to place one's advertising at the mercy of strangers."

TGA's Record on Ad Copy

Mr. Harang went on to say that "no label or advertising copy approved by TGA has ever been made the subject of an action by either the Federal Trade Commission or the food and drug people."

In his presidential message, Mr. Harang paid special tribute to TGA's public relations program which he termed "the most useful and effective" of any trade association in existence. TGA, he pointed out, operates on the theory that "public relations are not truly public relations if you so label and announce them."

"The best way not to make a favorable impression on the public," he asserted, "is to announce that you are trying to. But when the public reflects a favorable image and slowly and steadily increasing good will—seemingly of its own free choice—then, little by little, but consistently, you have the rewards of successful public relations.

"It is this kind of more subtle but far deeper relations program that the TGA has been conducting," he contended.

Mr. Harang cited the numerous stories favorable to the toiletries industry which have appeared recently in the public press—particularly the cover story in the June 16th issue of *Time* magazine.

Other P.R. Accomplishments

"You may ask," he continued, "what specifically are you doing other than creating a good atmosphere for the industry among those who affect public opinion?

"First," he pointed out, "we did put out the Armed Services Good Grooming booklet which went to every woman in every branch of the service in every country. We got a terrifically good press. I don't believe in albums of press clippings but, if I did, I'll gamble we would be able to produce at least a thousand on that booklet. We still get calls for it and they come from all over.

"Next, we have in the works the school booklets, six in number, which will reach home economics teachers and students in

—*Continued on next page*

Cosmetic Advertising Under FTC's Scrutiny

Federal Trade Commission is fully aware of the fact that "reckless advertising writers" in the cosmetics field "may be getting out of hand," Toilet Goods Association was told by Earl W. Kintner, general counsel for the agency.

FTC, Mr. Kintner declared, maintains a constant vigilance over business. As evidence of this, he cited the activities of the agency's advertising unit over a recent twenty-eight-day period.

During this time, he reported, the unit surveyed the advertising in forty-two magazines, 281 newspapers and 728 radio and television continuities.

Over 700 Ads Up for Investigation

"Over 700 questionable advertisements were referred to the commission's Bureau of Investigations," Mr. Kintner indicated. "One hundred and forty-one matters were referred to the Bureau of Consultation as possible violations of trade practice rules or stipulations.

"This questionable material was selected from 200 newspapers each week, fifty national magazines each month and the commercial continuities of approximately 200 radio and television stations each week.

"In addition," he went on, "there were

—*Continued on page 64*

TGA'S NEW PRESIDENT AND TWO OF ITS V. P.'S: Arthur E. Johnston, assistant secretary of Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York, who was elected president of the Toilet Goods Association succeeding Pierre Harang of Houbigant, Inc., New York. Oscar Kolin of Helena Rubinstein, Inc., New York, elected a vice-president of the association. Jean Despres of Coty, Inc., New York, re-elected a TGA vice-president. J. I. Poses of D'Orsay Sales Company, New York, and Robert E. Schwartz of Wildroot Company, Buffalo, N. Y. (both not shown here), also re-elected TGA vice-presidents.

Arthur E. Johnston

Oscar Kolin

Jean Despres

TGA Convention Report

Toiletries Industry Chided on Ad Claims

—*Continued from page 53*

every part of the country and will be supplied to the students themselves who may want them. Wholesale distribution will begin in the fall at the opening of the school year.

"Then, we distribute free to chemists in every part of the world and to all schools where the science of cosmetics is taught at all, copies of the TGA standards for raw materials, a program inaugurated by Steve Mayham and splendidly carried out by Hal Goulden and his scientific advisory committee. These standards have raised the quality of industry products and methods and are widely accepted not only in this country, but abroad as well.

"We can't say how many hundreds of sets are in actual use here and abroad but the scientific community has the greatest respect for them and we are told they are widely used in the drug and food industries as well.

"Also, 'The Proceedings of the Scientific Section,' our technical magazine, is universally regarded as the finest scientific publication in the world devoted to the toilet goods industry. It is quoted and reprinted all over the world, not only in American and British journals, but as translations into French, German, Spanish, Dutch and even Japanese.

"What this has done for the scientific standing of the cosmetic industry cannot be estimated and what it has done in the world scientific press in enhancing the prestige of the American industry is incalculable.

"But, as the guy in the story said, 'What Next?' There remain things to do for you tomorrow.

"One is a project for a carefully prepared women's club program to be distributed to every woman's club here and abroad.

"Then there is the adaptation of the Armed Services booklet to the civilian and its distribution, through industrial plants and unions, to the millions of women engaged in industry.

"And," Mr. Harang concluded, "when these are done (maybe within five years) we'll dream up some more."

Toiletry Sales Up 7 Percent This Year

—*Continued from page 53*

cited one of Nielsen's clients who decided to do something about the problem.

By pushing the economy and family sizes of toothpaste, this firm managed to increase its food store sales by 275 percent between 1953 and 1957. Against this record, the total market for the product group showed a gain of 152 percent in the grocery field.

As evidence that this was not just a mere shifting from one outlet to another, Mr. Chapman called attention to the fact his client enjoyed an overall sales gain of 113 percent while the market was up just 84 percent over the like period.

"My second suggestion for maintaining a strong trend in toiletry sales," he went on, "is generated by scattered indications that some manufacturers are already running for the storm cellar.

"They are cutting back on everything—advertising, special promotions, new product development, testing—right down the line.

Cutbacks Seen Foolhardy

"To my mind, nothing could be more foolhardy if such action is caused solely by a fear of the future. A growing economy can only be realized if American business continues to provide consumers with better, more convenient and more useful products."

To show how new product developments have expanded the amount of consumer dollars spent for toiletries, Mr. Chapman cited two examples—deodorants and shaving creams.

Using 1950 as 100, here's the record piled up by deodorants from 1950 to 1957:

1950	100
1951	124
1952	145
1953	173
1954	183
1955	218
1956	264
1957	316

In 1950 and 1951, Mr. Chapman pointed out, "Stopette" was introduced. Other sprays followed in 1952 and 1953. In 1954 and 1955, sticks came on to the market. And in 1955 and 1956, there was "Ban." Finally, in 1957, the other ball-type products.

Record of Shaving Creams

As for shaving creams, with 1950 again representing 100, here's their record in food and drug stores from 1950 to 1957:

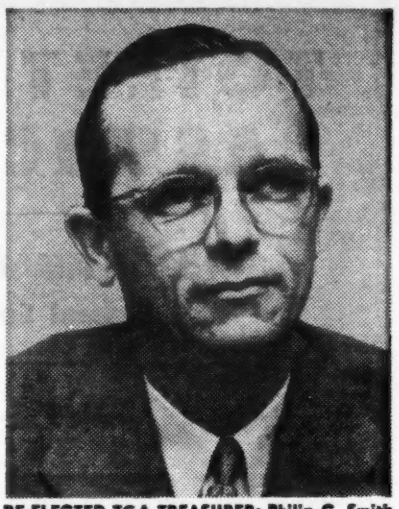
1950	100
1951	102
1952	108
1953	126
1954	137
1955	148
1956	163
1957	179

As a warning that "no one in the drug and toiletry business can afford to rest on his laurels," Mr. Chapman pointed to a survey of fifteen leading drug product brands.

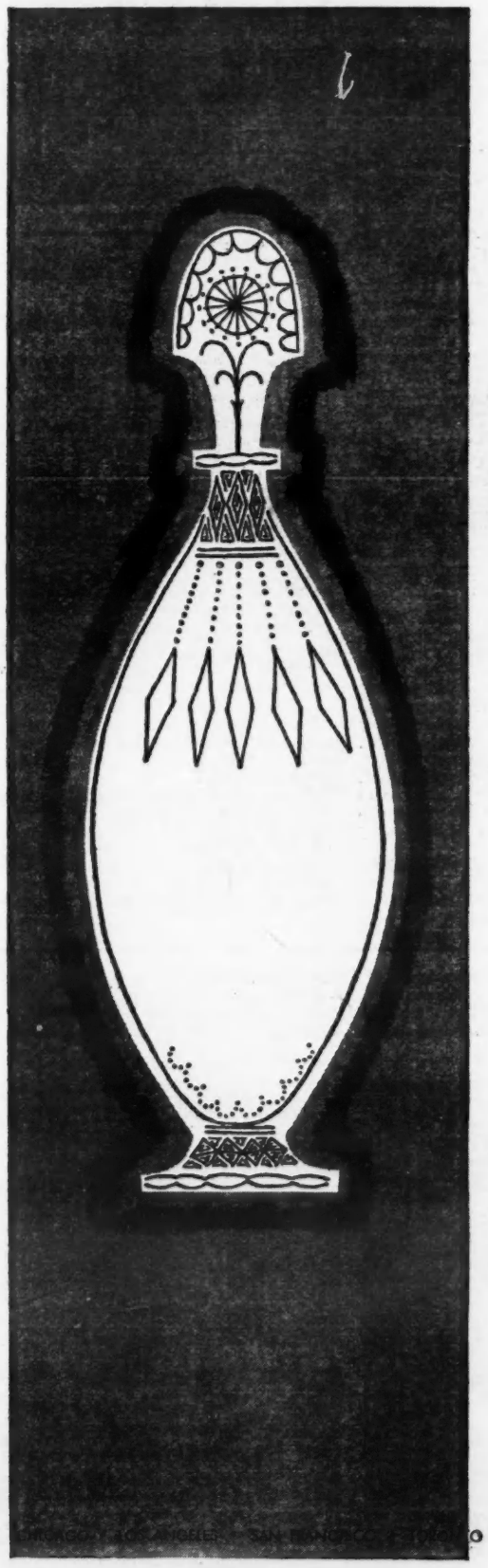
Of the fifteen brands which were leaders in 1945, he said, two still held leadership ten years later and had made strong gains in position.

Five still held leadership in 1955, but had made only modest gains in position. Three held leadership, but with a slight loss in position. One still held on to its leadership. However, it sustained a severe loss in position. Four lost leadership, and four new leaders took their place in the ten-year period.

"There is no closed season on market leaders," the Nielson vice-president concluded, "and it seems to me that the easiest way to join that 27 percent of former market leaders is to re-trench while your competition is vigorously pursuing a program of effective marketing."



RE-ELECTED TGA TREASURER: Philip C. Smith of Yardley of London, Inc., New York, who was re-elected treasurer of the Toilet Goods Association.



How to compose a classic: First, forget all common scents

Suppose you want to compose a classic cologne, or perhaps a toilet water. You want to make it memorable, because that makes it profitable.

Use Norda's nose to compose it. Norda's nose is trained to detect and select the truly distinguished odors you need. Norda has the master perfumer's skill in blending, uniting, combining, and creating the complete, perfect fragrance from the subtle, separate characteristics of differing odors.

Rely on good scents from Norda. Common scents will not satisfy you.

Get *free samples* of Norda's good scents by a request on your business letterhead.

Norda does what Nature does
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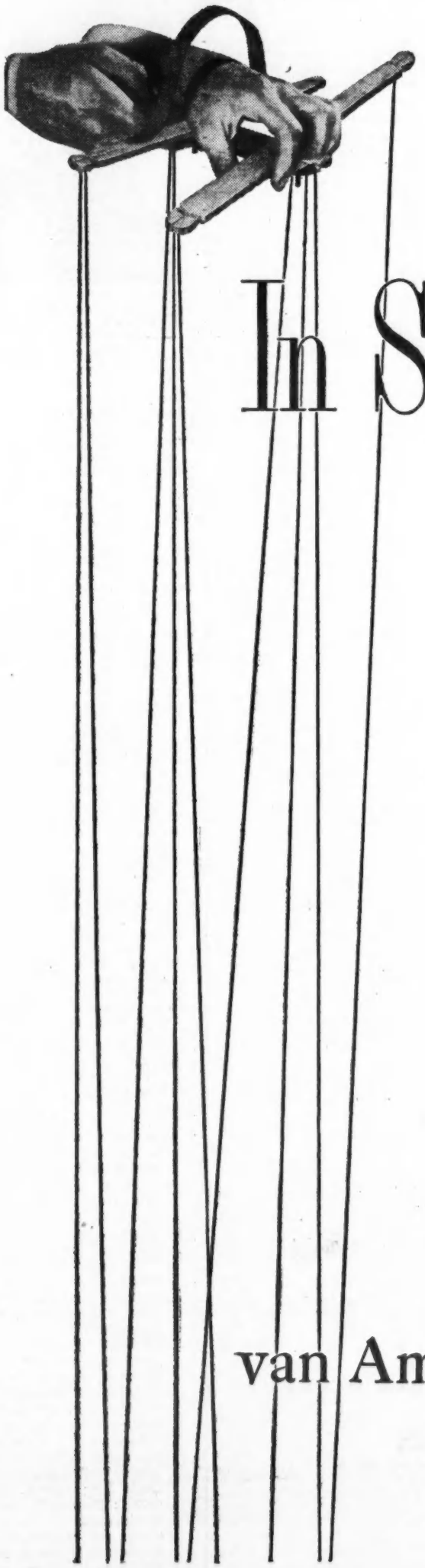

In Skillful Hands

A successful fragrance is the result of a composite of many skills, technical, creative and the indefinable skills resulting from years of experience and tested judgment.

When you select your next fragrance, let van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. serve your needs.

The Laboratory control and analytical testing of all natural oils and aromatic chemicals used by van Ameringen-Haebler is only a prelude to the ultimate judgment of odor quality. In these skillful hands raw materials are being subjected to their final, olfactory test before acceptance for use.

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TGA Convention Report

FDA Chief Warns Cosmetic Makers

—*Continued from page 53*

called for further study of this question by both government and industry.

Touching on the question of coaltar color legislation, the FDA official told the toiletries makers that HEW has not yet taken an official stand on the various bills now in the congressional hopper.

However, he said, both HEW and FDA are agreed "that a tolerance-setting procedure would be a more rational approach" to the problem of establishing safe conditions for use of colors that do not meet a strict requirement of harmlessness.

Following is the text of Mr. Larrick's address before TGA:

Text of Larrick Address

A few years ago a dealer in essential oils worried by recurring complaints of reactions from his perfumes and scents, decided to test the oils being used in his factory to be sure his products would cause no adverse effects. By animal experimentation, he found about a score of ingredients that he considered safe for incorporation in any formula, and then with great confidence he started marketing compounds that contained only these ingredients.

The results were disappointing. As the new formulas began to cause reactions, he remembered that when two reactive chemicals are mixed together, you are apt to get a new compound differing significantly from either of the starting materials.

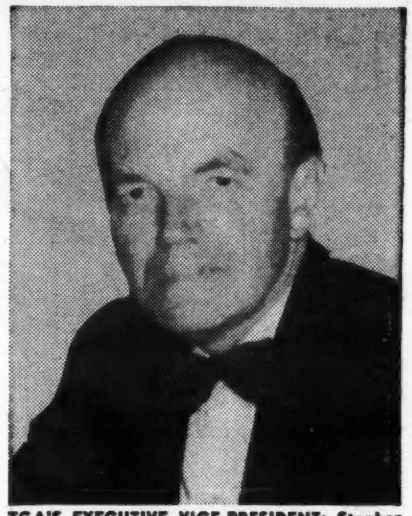
The tendency of separate ingredients to undergo chemical change in a final formulation is characteristic not only of essential oils but also of many other ingredients used in cosmetics. Some of the changes are desirable and without harm. For example, we want the change that takes place when beeswax and borax combine to form an emulsifying agent for creams. But some of the changes are harmful.

Even though the perfume manufacturer forgot some of his chemistry, his motives were good. He recognized the principle that substances to be applied to the human body should be tested for safety before they are marketed. He was going in the right direction. And we all recognize that your industry under the able leadership of Steve Mayham, Harold Goulden, and Fuller Holloway and Miss Fitzpatrick has made tremendous advances in the use of modern scientific technics.

Failure to Test Cited

Over the years, some cosmetic manufacturers have failed to test their products carefully and the results have been distressing and sometimes disastrous. You know of the incidents, but just to refresh our memories, let's list some classic examples of the past few years.

There was the solution for giving permanent waves without heat that killed a user because of the presence of ammonium hydrogen sulfide; several hair straighteners and shampoos caused injuries because of excess alkali; a modified resin in hair lacquer burned users; a new nail base coat caused severe injuries in 1949, and again in 1957 a plastic press-on fingernail coating had to be recalled because of extensive injuries; a liquid cream irritated the eye of users and had to be recalled; rapid driers for nail polish and hair contained enough carbon tetrachloride to cause harm through inhalation or skin contact; a number of shampoos damaged eyes when the shampoos dripped into them.



TGA'S EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT: Stephen L. Mayham, executive vice-president of the Toilet Goods Association.

Each of these incidents has one thing in common. The cosmetic was not tested adequately before marketing to determine that it could be used safely. Had adequate tests been performed, and in some cases had an adequate review of the literature been made, the firms could readily have determined that the preparations were not safe.

In fact, some manufacturers investigated the new detergent ingredients that were responsible for eye injuries and widespread recalls in 1952, and decided not to put the detergents in their shampoos.

Greater Assurance of Safety Wanted

The American woman today wants a greater assurance of safety in her cosmetics. There are increasing demands for a change in the federal law which would require adequate testing of cosmetics before they are placed on the market. Bills were introduced before the eighty-fifth congress to require such testing.

Our department is studying these bills, but has not yet taken a position with respect to them, so we are not in a position to comment on the specific bills. However, it seems reasonable to conclude that eventually there will be legislation requiring cosmetics to be tested for safety before they are marketed.

The situation with respect to cosmetics is quite comparable with the situation that prevails in the food field. As you know, there is a growing desire for adequate testing of chemical food additives before

TGA Elects Two New Directors to Its Board

Toilet Goods Association elected two new directors to two-year terms to fill the vacancies on its board caused by the elevation of Oscar Kolin of Helena Rubinstein, Inc., New York, to an association vice-presidency and by the resignation of Lewis G. Bonham, formerly of Bourjois, Inc., New York.

The new TGA directors are Henri Costberg of Dana Perfumes Corporation, New York, and Lessing L. Kole of Kolmar Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.

Elected TGA directors for a three-year term expiring in 1961 were: Stuart K. Hensley, president of Toni Company, Chicago, and George Kremer, jr., president of Roux Laboratories, Inc., New York.

Re-elected TGA directors for a three-year term were: C. W. Godefroy of Godefroy Mfg. Company, St. Louis, Mo.; John E. Hardy of Daggett & Ramsdell, Inc., New York; William Mennen, jr., of the Mennen Company, Morristown, N.J., and Richard Salomon of Charles of the Ritz, Inc., New York.

William F. Denney, jr., of Frances Denney, Philadelphia, was re-elected secretary of the association.

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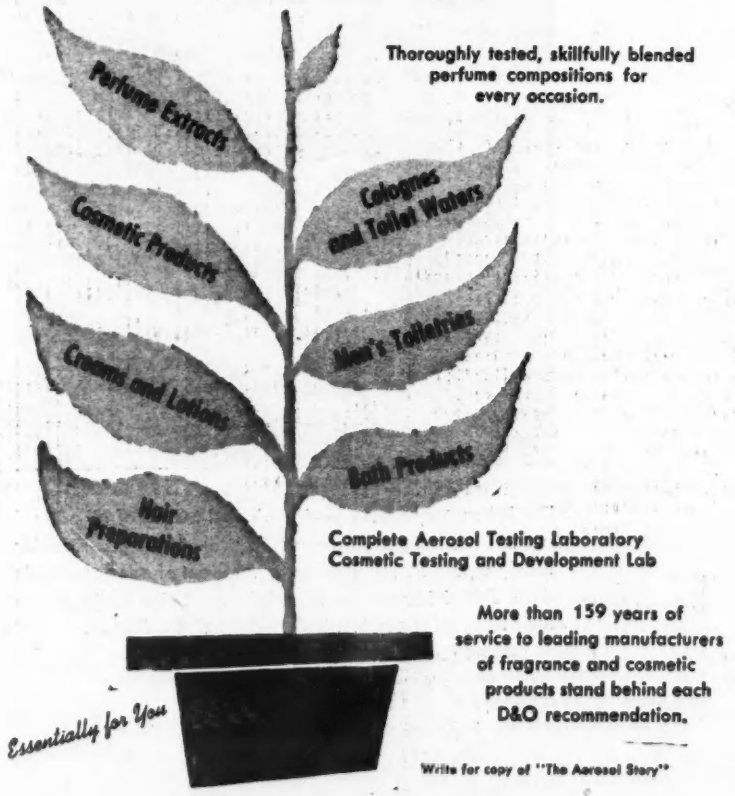

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they are marketed and our department has drafted proposed legislation to strengthen the federal law with respect to them. The basic principles that the department followed in drafting chemical food additives legislation are:

Principles of HEW Food Additives Bill

1. The intended use of an additive in a food should be shown to be safe from the standpoint of long-term as well as short-term consumption before it is tolerated.

2. The use of a poisonous or deleterious additive should serve a purpose beneficial to the consumer. The purposeless addition of poisons to food should not be permitted.

3. Evidence to establish the above points should be secured by the person who wishes to promote uses of the additive and should be submitted to the government for evaluation. The proposed use should be permitted by the government only after a favorable decision by competent scientists.

4. There should be adequate provision for appeal of an adverse government decision to the courts according to procedures that permit full consideration of complex scientific questions by scientists. New, untried appeal procedures should not be experimented with in this field of public health protection.

5. Any additive already in use whose safety is not generally recognized should be tested to establish its safety. There should be a reasonable period of time after the new law goes into effect to permit such testing.

We do not know whether a food additive amendment will be passed this year, but there is such general recognition of the need for corrective legislation that we can anticipate such an amendment sooner or later.

There is one respect in which the control of new cosmetics and the control of new food additives may have to differ materially. The department has proposed in its food additives bill that each new additive be tested before marketing and, on the basis of the test results, that the government determine and publish by regulation the conditions under which it may safely be employed in food.

Thus, a regulation might provide that a certain additive could be used in bakery products in a concentration not to exceed 0.1 percent. Scientists tell us that this is a proper method of controlling most of the chemical food additives. But this procedure would not necessarily afford acceptable safeguards with respect to new cosmetic ingredients. Remember the perfume manufacturer and his attempt to solve the toxicity problem.

New Drug Procedure for Cosmetics?

Adequate control of cosmetic toxicity may require an evaluation of each separate formula before a valid safety decision can be reached. The procedure for doing this is already established in the present law. For twenty years we have been handling new drugs on that basis. A new drug application refers to a given formulation intended for marketing and not to a single ingredient intended to be used in many different formulations.

This question deserves thorough study both by the government and by the industry.

Another subject of considerable interest these days is the status of the coal-tar colors. The law provides for the listing of coaltar colors which are harmless and suitable for use in cosmetics and for certification of batches of these listed colors. In similar manner it provides for the listing of colors that are harmless and suitable for use in foods and in drugs.

TGA'S EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Kathryn Fitzpatrick, executive secretary of the Toilet Goods Association.

As you know, we believe that the term "harmless" must be interpreted literally. Thus for a color to be eligible for listing or to remain on the list it must be harmless under all possible methods of use. We found a few years ago that some of the listed food colors were not harmless.

Two of them caused sickness in children when they were used in relatively high amounts in candy and popcorn for sale during the Halloween season. The laboratory studies that followed showed that two of the red colors, one orange, and four yellows that had been listed for use in foods, drugs, and cosmetics are not literally "harmless." We have already delisted the reds and the orange and are in process of delisting the four yellow colors.

Long-Term Studies Under Way

Additional long-term studies are under way on other Food, Drug & Cosmetic colors, and we recently started preliminary studies on some of the drug and cosmetic colors. Subacute toxicity studies on D&C Red Nos. 7, 9, 10, 19, 21, 27 and 36 and on Orange Nos. 5 and 17 have cast some doubt upon the ability of these colors to meet the criterion of "harmlessness" set forth in the law. Further investigation is required before we can determine the future status of some of them.

We all recognize that some of the food colors that have been delisted and are in process of being delisted might be safe for use in food under a tolerance restriction. However, we believe the law does not give us the right to establish tolerances for the colors.

To meet this situation the coaltar color industry has suggested an amendment that would permit us to establish safe tolerances and safe conditions for use for colors that do not meet a strict requirement of harmlessness. Our department has not completed its study of these bills so again I am not in a position to bring you a detailed report of our views on them. However, the department has agreed with us that a tolerance-setting procedure would be a more rational approach to the problem.

I would like to recognize and applaud the efforts the Toilet Goods Association and Steve Mayham and Fuller Holloway have made to get industry support of and compliance with present law. They have worked hard to get safe cosmetics and truthful labeling.

Self-Policing Seen Inadequate

Despite their efforts we have concluded reluctantly that the cosmetic industry has not shown that it is able to protect the public adequately from extravagant claims by self-policing. There are some opportunists in your industry who cannot resist the urge to capitalize improperly on new fanciful ingredients and developments.

The opportunist makes extravagant claims about some new ingredient, even though it may not accomplish the benefits attributed to it. Then, while the government develops the evidence necessary to reach a sound decision, he rakes in the profits from his scheme. He stops either when we prove that the claims are false or when the public becomes disillusioned and turns to some other product.

We still encounter occasional cosmetics

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TGA Convention Report

RE-ELECTED TGA DIRECTOR: Robert E. Brown of Bristol-Myers Company, New York, who was re-elected a director of the Toilet Goods Association.

that are supposed to have miraculous properties because a little turtle oil is present. If your experience with turtles has been the same as mine—the necessity of taking them off your fish hook once in a while and chasing them out of your tomato patch—I expect you share my amazement that any woman would rely upon the oil of the turtle for cosmetic benefits.

But we understand that the turtle lives to a ripe old age and this must be due to the oil in his body and so if you just smear a cream containing the oil on your face you will get miraculous skin rejuvenation, sagging muscles will be firmed up, and the oil will bring back a fresh, youthful glow to the aging face and throat skin.

I don't believe it, but that is the approach of some of the people on Madison Avenue. I have never been able to figure out what will keep the turtle oil user from getting skin as wrinkled and ugly as the turtle's.

Wild Cosmetic Promotion Cited

You don't have to go back to turtle oil to find examples of wild cosmetic promotion. Within the recent past, we have encountered the use in cosmetics of chick embryo extract or so-called biostimulines, which are supposed to regenerate new cells and prevent wrinkles and sagging skin; plankton, the minute organisms of the sea, for use as a skin food, nutritive and decongestive; the use of pig skin extract as a skin rejuvenator; and roasted and powdered hair as a hair grower; horse blood serum as a skin rejuvenator; amniotic fluid to accomplish the same benefit, shark oil to bring vitality and usefulness to dry, aging skin; and orchid pollen which was heralded as an ingredient with no special claims. Apparently it's so good they can't tell you what it's for.

We have encountered a lotion containing a placenta residue that is supposed to be good for aging skin, wrinkles, and skin rejuvenation, a truly amazing claim when you consider that the placenta ingredient is the residue left after the pharamaceutical manufacturer has extracted the valuable constituents from the placenta.

A few days ago we encountered a tranquilizer for the skin which is supposed to relieve the appearance of stress and strain due to the pace of modern living. And we just recently have seen a great surge of promotion for that inestimable, priceless gift of the beehive—royal jelly. If you believe the advertising, royal jelly is good for anything that ails you. And if you look at the prices being charged for it, it ought to be.

Harm to Entire Industry Seen

Unfortunately the originator is not the only one that gets mixed up in these wild promotional schemes. Perhaps he starts the parade, but once he begins to make headway other firms find themselves caught in a competitive situation which they evidently believe requires that they adopt the new ingredient and the wild claims being made for it.

Continued reliance on unsupportable wild claims cannot help but work to the ultimate harm of pour entire industry. It is an open invitation for advance government approval of these claims. We urge you to find a solution to this problem. Perhaps your association will wish to develop a statement of fundamental principles for the guidance of its members.

Cecil Smith Golf Trophy To White Metal's Miller

Top prize in the Toilet Goods Association's annual golf tournament—the Cecil Smith trophy—was won by Robert Miller of White Metal Mfg. Company of Hoboken, N.J.

Winner of the B. M. Douglas trophy was Peter L. Forsman of C. H. Forsman Company, New York. George E. Davidson of Art Decorating Company, North Bergen, N.J., captured the B. M. Levy trophy.

The Maple Leaf trophy was won by Timothy J. McGrath of Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia.

Perfume Materials Output Steady

Total US production of perfume and flavor materials last year was 45 million pounds—about the same as the output in 1956—according to the Tariff Commission. Sales amounted to 42 million pounds, valued at $59 million, in 1957. This compares with 39 million pounds, valued at $55 million, in 1956.

Production of cyclic perfume and flavor materials last year amounted to 27 million pounds, or 8 percent more than the 25 million pounds reported for 1956.

Sales of cyclic perfume and flavor materials were 22 million pounds, valued at $36 million, in 1957. This compares with 21 million pounds, valued at $33 million, in 1956.

In its report for 1957, the commission publishes statistics on synthetic sweeteners for the first time. Production of these chemicals, which include derivatives of cyclohexane-sulfamic acid and saccharin, totaled 2 million pounds. Sales of 2 million pounds were valued at almost $4 million.

Production of acyclic perfume and flavor materials in 1957 amounted to 18 million pounds, or 5 percent less than the 19 million pounds reported for 1956.

Sales of acyclic perfume and flavor materials amounted to 20 million pounds, valued at $23 million, in 1957. This compares with 18 million pounds, valued at $22 million, in 1956.

Muskie, Maine Governor, Appears Despite Weather

Bad flying weather couldn't keep Edmund S. Muskie, Maine's governor, away from the Toilet Goods Association convention at Poland Spring. Slated to address the opening business meeting on June 26, Gov. Muskie gave TGA's program committee a few anxious moments by his delayed arrival. But show up he did—nearly two hours late.

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TGA Convention Report

TGA Scientists Cover a Wide Field

Technical discussions before the scientific section of the Toilet Goods Association covered a wide-ranging field. The papers, presented before the section's meeting in New York last month, ran the gamut from germicides and aluminum salts to lanolin derivatives and pressurized packages for toilet goods.

Following are abstracts of the papers presented:

Germicides Versus Antibiotics and Chemotherapeutics in the Control of Resistant Staphlococcal Infections of the Skin

Dr. Samuel M. Peck and Dr. Irvin Kantor

1. Twenty-two cases with pustular acne or pyodermas were studied from the viewpoint of sensitivity to commonly used antibiotics and chemotherapeutic agents of organisms isolated from the lesions. (Two patients had repeat cultures, resulting in a total of twenty-four cultures.)

2. In all but two of the cases, a staphylococcus was isolated from the skin lesion. While this is no absolute proof of pathogenicity, it is of clinical interest in view of the reports on increase of staphylococcal infections both in the hospital and in the general community.

3. Employing the disk method, about one-half of the organisms isolated were found to be penicillin and neomycin resistant. Since the latter antibiotic is commonly found in topical ointments, this finding is of practical importance. In many instances the same organism showed resistance to from one to seven of the antibiotics tested.

4. In practically all of the cases, sulfonamides had no effect in inhibiting bacterial growth.

5. In a small series of cases antiseptics such as hexachlorophene and benzalkonium proved as effective as the antibiotics and significantly there was no resistance encountered. However, some of the proprietary acne remedies and antiseptic creams sold over the counter showed such small zones of inhibition that for practical purposes they were worthless as antibacterial agents.

6. In the limited study carried out, it appears that for the local treatment of minor infections, it is better to use the commonly available, effective antiseptics rather than the antibiotics, whether singly or in combination. It is important to use an effective concentration of an antiseptic such as hexachlorophene.

7. If antiseptics instead of antibiotics are used for the relatively minor skin infections, then our few remaining antibiotics, effective against staphylococcus,

RE-ELECTED TGA DIRECTOR: Dr. Lloyd Hazleton of Hazleton Laboratories, Inc., Falls Church, Va., who was re-elected a director of the Toilet Goods Association to represent associate members.

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NEW TGA DIRECTOR: Edward P. Morrish, vice-president of Firmenich, Inc., New York, who was elected a director of the Toilet Goods Association to represent associate members.

can be employed to greater advantage in the more serious systemic diseases.

New Approaches to the Study of Human Horny Layer

*Dr. Peter Flesch**

This study deals with several methods for determining the ability of various chemical agents to disperse the horny layer.

I. In one set of experiments, we measured the rates of flow of various oils through a standardized column of pulverized horny scales. The main findings were as follows:

1. The flow rates depend on the type of oil tested, regardless of the nature of the scales.

2. Compared with normal specimens, the flow rates through pathologic scales were extremely prolonged.

3. Agents which disperse the horny layer, greatly accelerate the rates of flow. Among these agents we tested 75 percent lithium bromide, 10 percent urea, 0.2 percent allantoin, 0.2 percent aluminum chlorhydroxy allantoinate solutions and detergents. The order of activity was: lithium bromide, allantoin, urea, aluminum chlorhydroxy allantoinate. Detergents retarded the flow of oils through the powdered horny layer.

II. Microscopic studies of scales after immersion into water, urea, allantoin and aluminum chlorhydroxy allantoinate also revealed the dispersing ability of these substances.

III. In chemical studies we estimated the amounts of extractable sulfhydryl and free alpha amino groups. With the dispersion of scales, the concentration of the extracted sulfhydryl groups increase. These groups are bound to the soluble proteins in the horny layer and may be estimated after dispersion of the scales. By such a test, the keratin dispersing effect of allantoin was also ascertained. On the other hand, the amounts of extractable free amino groups cannot be used as an index of the de-segregation of the horny layer. Water alone extracts the maximum amounts of these groups and protein dispersants do not increase the quantities of extractable amino nitrogen.

On the basis of the present and previous work the theory is advanced that in "chapped," "dry" and "scaly" skin we deal with two independent features which may or may not appear together: 1. Dryness, which is due to deficiency in the water-soluble hygroscopic components of the horny layer; and 2. stickiness, which is probably caused by the persistence of a cementing matrix between the horny cells, resulting in the formation of visible scales which adhere to the skin surface. The nature of the hygroscopic components is unknown; our work indicates that in some way they are related to free amino groups. The hypothetical cementing matrix is equally obscure; some of our recent experiments suggest that epidermal mucopolysaccharides may play a role.

The described methods are useful for the testing of new dispersing agents for dermatologic or cosmetic application. On this basis allantoin has been introduced recently as an adjuvant in the topical treatment of psoriasis and of some other skin diseases with very promising results.

* Dr. Flesch is associate professor of research dermatology, department of dermatology, University of Pennsylvania Hospital.

Evaluation and Testing of Perfume Compounds in Cosmetic Preparations

*Victor DiGiacomo and Walter Wynne**

A research program was established to determine the best method of testing fragrance products in various cosmetics and toiletries and to ascertain the effect of such perfume products in these media and the frequency of incompatibilities. The program included some thirty different preparations, all of which are subjected to a series of accelerated and shelf tests. Results obtained with over 2,400 perfume blends are reported, and a proper method for testing of perfumes in cosmetics and toiletries is suggested.

* Messrs. DiGiacomo and Wynne are with Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York.

A Study of the Penetration of Aluminum Salts into Excised Human Skin

*J. L. Jones, jr.**
*Dr. Irvin H. Blank and E. Gould***

Any substance which penetrates to the area of the sweat glands following local application to the cutaneous surface will be found in the dermal area. It is possible to hold solutions of aluminum salts in contact with the cutaneous surface of pieces of excised human skin for any desired length of time, then to separate the epidermis from the dermis and determine the amount of aluminum which has penetrated to the dermis. The quantitative methods employed in the experiments reported here cannot measure less than 6 mu g per cm^2 of dermis. With the technics employed, we have rarely found any measurable quantity of aluminum in the dermis.

Very little aluminum salt was found to

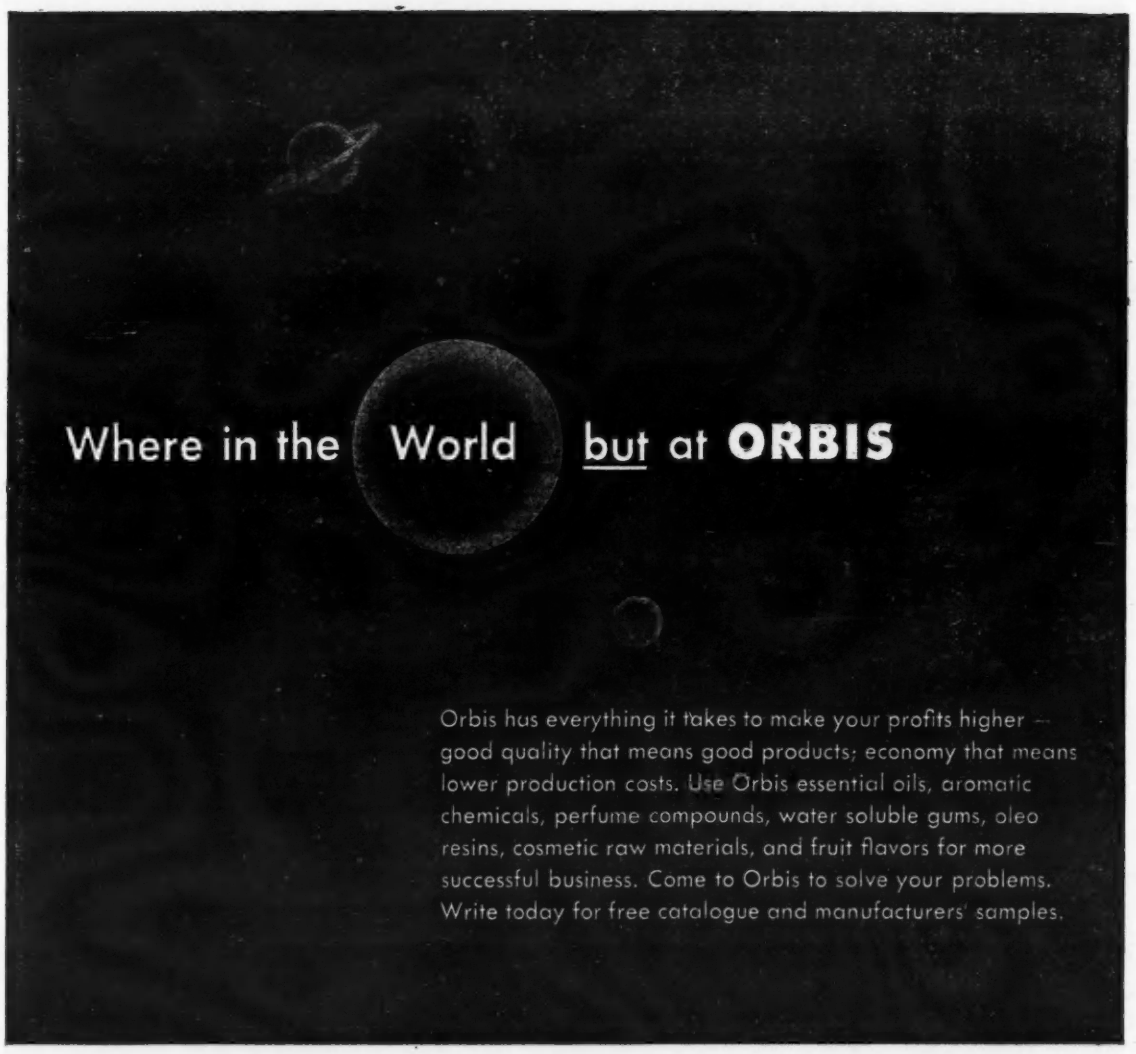
Welch Awards for 1958 Go to Six NYU Students

The Charles S. Welch memorial awards were presented by Toilet Goods Association this year to six students of New York University Graduate School of Business Administration.

First prize went to Mrs. M. K. Hansen. Second prize was won by James W. Taylor, while the third prize was captured by Miss Marion Ann Klein. Honorable mention was given to Edward K. Gill, J. R. McGovern and B. J. Loret.

The subject of the contest this year was "The Attitude of College Men Towards the Use and Purchase of Certain Toiletries Designed for Men," and covered such products as deodorants, men's colognes, after-shave and pre-shave preparations.

Presentation of the 1958 awards, made at a special luncheon in New York seven weeks ago, was presided over by Charles H. Oestreich, president of the Lander Company, New York, and chairman of this year's awards committee.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Pressurized Shampoos
Cold Wave Solutions
Liquid Bath Preparations
Creams

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MAYWOOD, NEW JERSEY
ESTABLISHED 1895

penetrate into the inner part of the stratum corneum of normal skin or into the dermis of pieces of skin in which the main barrier against penetration had been mechanically removed. Apparently the combination of aluminum with the proteins in the skin holds the aluminum in the outer part of the stratum corneum and prevents penetration to the dermal area.

Since the data reported here seem to show that so little aluminum reaches the area of the dermis, any antiperspirant action which results from the local application of aqueous solutions of aluminum salts is unlikely to be due to alteration of the physiological activity of the sweat glands by the aluminum salts.

* Mr. Jones is with Rehels Company, Berkeley Heights, N. J.

** Dr. Blank and Mr. Gould are from the dermatological research laboratories of the department of dermatology, Harvard Medical School, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.

TGA'S SCIENTIFIC DIRECTOR: H. D. Goulden, scientific director of the Toilet Goods Association.

Solubilization by Means of Lanolin Derivatives

*Lester I. Conrad, Kalmen Motiuk, Henry F. Maso**

Solubilization is the name given to a phenomenon which brings into apparent solution materials that are otherwise insoluble in a given liquid medium.

A series of lanolin-derived solubilizers was prepared and investigated for solubilization activity. These products are ethylene oxide adducts of the ether and ester-ether types. A technic for solubilization was described and the importance of a systematic empirical approach stressed. The most effective solubilizers were the 16 mol ethylene oxide ether and the acetylated ester-ethers containing 9 to 11 mols of ethylene oxide.

These lanolin-derived products are excellent solubilizers for water-insoluble lanolin alcohol linoleate and lanolin itself. The systems solubilized have an unusually high emollient level since both solubilizer and solubilizate are emollients in their own right.

These products are also of great value as solubilizers for a host of other water-insoluble materials. Examples of solubilized products which are potentially useful in cosmetic and pharmaceutical formulations were given.

The study demonstrated that lanolin-derived solubilizers are important new tools in the hands of the cosmetic and pharmaceutical chemist for the development of valuable new consumer products.

* Messrs. Conrad, Motiuk and Maso are with the research laboratories of American Cholesterol Products, Inc., Edison, N. J.

Pressurized Packages for Toilet Goods

*Morris J. Root**

Aerosol packaging, which has had such a marked impact on toilet goods articles, may soon become just a stepping stone to a vastly larger field, which we can call pressure packaging. A pressure package is a self-dispensing package and differs

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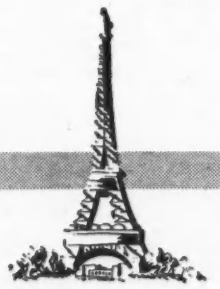

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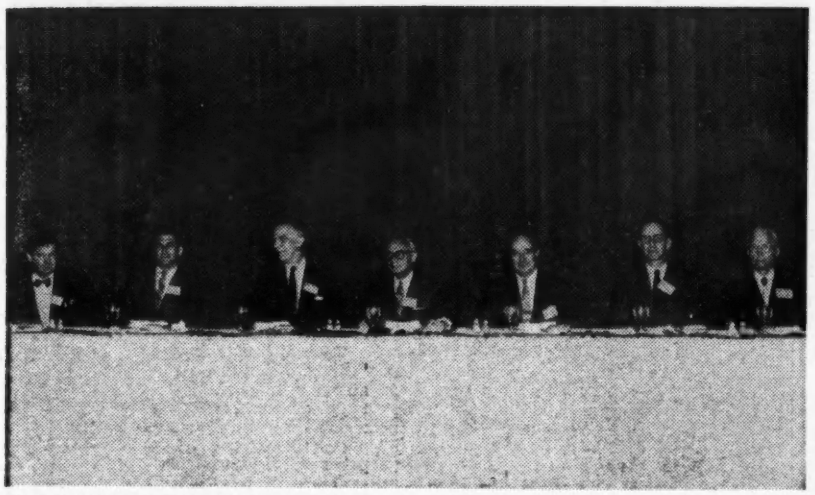
TGA Convention Report



CIBS WINNERS GET THEIR AWARD: Charles Fox and Dr. Donald H. Powers of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, Morris Plains, N. J. (second and third from left, respectively), on dais at luncheon held in New York last month by the scientific section of the Toilet Goods Association at which they received the annual CIBS (Cosmetic Industry Buyers & Suppliers) award. The winning paper, "A Study of the Effect of Cosmetic Ingredients, Creams and Lotions on the Rate of Moisture from the Skin, "was given at the December, 1957, meeting of the TGA scientific section. Seated on the dais with the two winners from left to right are: Walter W. Edman of Evans Chemetics, Inc., New York, newly-elected vice-chairman of the section; Mr. Fox and Dr. Powers; Dr. Emil G. Klarmann of Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, New York, section chairman; William L. Jaeger of Park & Tilford, New York, president of CIBS, and Dr. F. J. Austin, honorary chairman of the section.

from the aerosol package in that the propellent need not be a liquified gas, but can be a compressed gas. The forerunner of this type of packaging was whipped cream, but only recently has it been adapted to toilet goods with the introduction of pressurized tooth paste. Nitrogen, because of its economy and availability, will be the most commonly used gas although for special properties, other gases such as carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and argon can be used. Products can be dispensed as sprays, foams, or liquids.

Valves for viscous products have had to be modified as to dip tube size and orifice openings. For dispensing non-aerated products, a suitable spout also had to be produced. Conventional valves and actuators can be used for many pressurized packages.

Special manufacturing lines had to be set up to manufacture the pressurized package. Although some of the equipment, such as can coders, can crimpers, and the water bath, can be identical to that used for aerosol packages, other equipment, such as pressure gassers and testers, had to be designed and built. All pressurized packages are pressure filled;

—Continued on page 74

FOR THE COSMETIC INDUSTRY

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Anionic sudsing agent, detergent, and emulsifier in the production of

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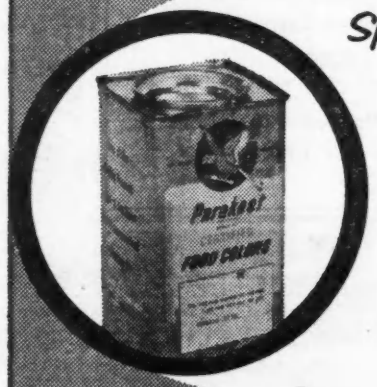

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STERWIN

TGA Convention Report

Cosmetic Advertising Under FTC's Scrutiny

—Continued from page 53

scores of complaints from the public and from competitors, not to mention the results from many hours of monitoring and recording TV commercials by qualified at-

Earl W. Kintner

torneys in the commission's nine field offices."

This, Mr. Kintner pointed out, was FTC's record last year:

- 324 complaints issued, an increase of 103 over the total for 1956.
- 213 cease and desist orders issued, an increase of twenty-five over the 1956 figure.
- 140 other matters settled by stipulation.
- 1,706 matters disposed of by accepting assurance of discontinuance of claimed unlawful practices.

"This," the FTC general counsel contended, "indicates a healthy balance of hard-hitting enforcement with sincere encouragment of voluntary law compliance.

"Above all, it suggests that the Federal Trade Commisison is ready, willing and able to do the job entrusted to it by the congress and the public."

Through the activities of his agency, Mr. Kintner held, the government today has "succeeded in establishing a sane balance of trust and watchfulness towards business." But, he added, "business must continue to warrant that treatment."

For one thing, he told the toiletries makers, they must make use of the fine legal talent they have available. This means, he explained, that they must "get antitrust and trade regulations advice before, not after, adoption of a practice charged with unlawful implications.

"We are at the point," he concluded, "where litigation is too expensive to be an after-thought. Defense against an antitrust or trade regulation charge can be a crippling burden for any business. The proverbial ounce of prevention brings a profitable return."

Toiletries Seen Expanding Teen-Age and Male Markets

An explosive growth in the teen-age market plus a much-needed reappraisal of the industry's theories regarding male toiletries are two of the major factors that will signal an unparalleled era of prosperity for the toilet goods industry.

That's the opinion of Richard Lockman, vice-president and general manager of Emil Mogul Company, New York.

Crediting the postwar baby boom of the late 1940's as a major factor in the industry's "unbridled optimisim" for the future, he pointed out to the Toilet Goods Association that "little girls are now growing up to become the 12 million teen-age consumer market of 1965.

"And," he added, "that's not to ignore the 12 million teen-age boys whose vast potential as a huge market for toiletries is only beginning to be realized."

Mr. Lockman predicted that sales volume throughout the toiletries industry in the next decade will "make the peak 1957 figures seem pale by comparison."

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An Acetal resembling the aroma of Reseda Mignonette. It is a valuable addition to all floral bouquets, and as a modifier for the purpose of rounding off all types of compositions.

VERONOL

An Aldehyde of great potency; imparts the aldehydic top note in perfumes to which it is added. It is extremely valuable as a modifier. Used from 1/10 to ¼ of 1%.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The essential oils market was rather spotty last week with a few good days followed by a letdown in activity. A belated seasonal upturn has occurred for the account of confectioners and the beverage trade. Citrus and mint oils continued firm. Spearmint oil advanced again last week. Crop acreage of both mint oils has been cut in most of the growing areas which will make for a smaller crop. The present shortage of supplies will be satisfied in about six weeks with the harvest of the new crop. Clove bud, lavandin and sandalwood oils were seen to be rising. With the climbing prices of the spice, clove bud oil was bound to advance. Sandalwood oil is heading back to normal in its prices. Geranium has not felt any further advances lately, but th's is one of the firmest spots on the market.

Declining oils last week included bois de rose, and snakeroot. Bois de rose has been weak for some time now. Again, as with citronella and lemongrass oils, the problem is one of overproduction. Farmers get good returns from a crop, think there is an increasing demand for the material and produce more of it. Supplies accumulate and prices fall. All three oils are said to be at rock bottom with concern to prices. The balsam oils have been softening of late, and again overproduction is attributed to the declines.

No price adjustments took effect last week in the aromatic chemicals market. An upturn can be expected with seasonal demand for chemicals used in summer perfumes, suntan protectives and aids and other summer products.

Activity on the seeds and spices market was somewhat spottly last week. Cassia spot prices were unchanged. The future depends on whether or not Baravias are being shipped from Sumatra. Ginger moved lower last week with listings reported to be at their lowest this year. Mexican pimento showed signs of re-awakening last week while Jamaicas are available in small lots only. Clove stocks are said to be low while prices at source are high. Mace continued to edge downward as well last week.

Black pepper listings climbed slightly. Shipment prices are also high and supplies are hard to find in Europe. Malabar stocks are slight on spot. New crop Sarawak arrivals at shipping points are said to be small and readily sold in Europe. The vanilla bean market is in bad straits. Supplies deplete as prices rise. Only a small amount of beans remain unsold in Madagascar to fulfill the needs of all markets until March of next year. The same situation exists in Mexico.

Changes in the aromatic chemicals market last week were in the form of declines in citral and linalyl acetate. The reason for these changes was the economies of larger production volume.

Price Trends

Advanced

Clove bud oil, 20c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Yugoslav, ½c. per lb.
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, 10c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar black, ¾c. per lb.
Lampong black, ¼c. per lb.
Sarawak black, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 50c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 10c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 65c. per lb.
Mexican whole, 60c. per lb.
Mexican cuts, 70c. per lb.
Tahiti, 45c. per lb.

Reduced

Citral, 20c. per lb.
Bois de rose, Peruvian, 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica No. 3, 3c. per lb.
Nigerian split, 1½c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, 20c. per lb.
96-98%, 20c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 2 whole, 5c. per lb.
Siauw No. 2, siftings, 5c. per lb.
Snakeroot oil, $3 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 5, 1957
145.70	145.78	145.75	144.85

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Balsams—During the last month a downward trend was noted for several of the balsam oils. Again it appeared to be a problem of overproduction. The spot quote for Copaiba balsam oil was 40c. to 90c. last week, Peru balsam reading was $1.30 to $1.95, and Tolu balsam ranged from $3.10 to $4 per pound.

Bois de rose—This market's major illness appears to be persisting surplus quantities of material available both at source and on spot. Soft listings have been dominant for over a year now. Peruvian bois de rose eased 5c. last week to a spot quote of $2.10 to $2.40 while Brazilian material stayed the same at a range of $2.60 to $3.75 per pound.

Clove—With the firmness of the spice persisting clove bud oil continued to rise last week. A price advance of 20c. created a new market listing of $2.70 to $3.25 per pound.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended June 27

Black pepper, 12 lots, 1,540 bags
Caraway seed, 100 bags
Cassia, 20 lots, 1,708 bales
Chillies, 2 lots, 107 bags
Cloves, 4 lots, 567 bags
Fennel seed, 76 bags
Ginger, 6 lots, 855 bags
Mace, 6 lots, 126 cases
Nutmegs, 63 bags
Papain, 9 lots, 168 cases
Thyme, 50 bags

Eucalyptus—No changes were reported last week to affect the soft trend of this oil. The problem here as with several of the other oils, is one of overproduction. The price for 70 to 75 percent oil continued to hold a range last week of 63c. to 80c. while 80 to 85 percent oil was listed at 70c. to 90c.

Lavandin—Prices of this oil rose slightly last week. Lavandin oil, 22 to 24 percent esters was higher by 10c. at a reading of $1.40 to $1.65. Abrial lavandin oil was steady at $1.25 to $1.50 per pound.

Peppermint—A trend of high prices persists for this mint oil. No let up is seen until August when new crop is harvested. The listing ranged from $4.40 to $5.50 for natural oil and $4.60 to $5.85 per pound for redistilled oil last week. The crop in Indiana is reported to be damaged by rains, and stocks from last year's production barely sufficient to meet consumer demands for the next four to six weeks.

Sandalwood—This market continued to climb back towards more normal prices. This is the second week in a row that sandalwood oil has risen in price. An increase of 50c. put the new price at a range of $12 to $13.20 per pound, sources said.

Snakeroot—A price adjustment in the form of a decline took effect last week for snakeroot oil, it was reported. A drop of $3 brought the range to $45 to $60 per pound.

Spearmint—Listings continued to follow an upturn in prices last week. The oil advanced 10c. to a reading ranging from $4.70 to $5.05 per pound. New crop will be harvested in August, but due to depletion of crop acreage in almost all producing areas, the crop will be smaller. The spearmint trade in general has not been overwhelming, but a seasonal upturn in is anticipated from beverage manufacturers.

Aromatic Chemicals

Heliotropin—Listings were steady last week for this aromatic chemical, sources reported. The price of heliotropin in 100 pound lots held a range of $2.65 to $3 per pound.

Ionone—Over a month ago a reduction was put into effect for both alpha and beta ionones. It was a price adjustment due to the economies of larger production volume. Listing of alpha ionone standard ranged from $4.15 to $4.70 per pound last week while beta ionone held a listing of $4.50 to $4.90.

Linalool—Prices of this aromatic chemical were the same last week, sources said. Linalool, ex bois de rose, was listed at a range of $3 to $4.50, ex lignaloe wood oil, $3.25 to $3.50, and synthetic material $4.40 per pound.

Styrax—A tight supply situation still exists on spot for the material although the situation is said to be easing up in Europe

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Excellent non-alcoholic spearmint flavor.

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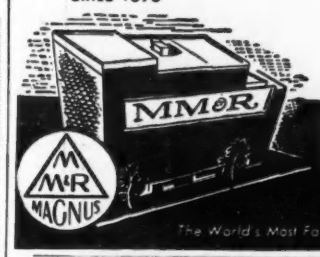

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Essential Oils

with demands well taken care of. More styrax gum is being offered for sale, but buyers are holding off due to the high price. The spot price of the material last week was $2.30 to $2.75.

Vanillin—Prices were unchanged last week, sources reported. Last month listings were advanced by major producers due to the higher costs of labor and raw materials. Vanillin in 100 pound fiber drums in 1,000 pound lots or more was listed at $2.85 to $4 $3. for 100 pound fiber drums in 500 pound lots $2.95 to $3.10, and for 100 pound fiber drums in 100 pound lots, $3.10 to $3.25.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Declines of 10c., 9c., and 8c. took effect two weeks ago for Batavias and Korintjes grades "A," "B," and "C." Current prices stand at 65c., 64c., and 62c. respectively. At the government auction a month ago the 25 tons of spot Saigons were sold in lots at 50c. per pound. To pass Food and Drug inspection the lots must be recleaned. Availability of Batavias is unknown due to lack of information coming from Padang.

Ginger—The downward move continued last week for this material, it was reported. Cochin ginger was steady at 14c., but Jamaican number 3 material fell 3c. to a listing of 35c., and Nigerian split ginger eased 1½c. to 12c. per pound.

Fennel seed—Several grades of fennel seed advanced last week ,sources reported. Indian material rose 1½c. to 26c., Argentine seed climbed ½c. to a quote of 14c., and Yugoslav fennel seed firmed ½c. to 22c. per pound.

Pepper—Shipment prices were firm last week for black pepper as were spot prices which continued to edge upwards. Availability of supplies abroad showed no improvement. Stocks of Malabar material on spot and abroad are said to be slight. Arrivals of new crop Sarawak at shipping points are reported to be small and selling quickly in Europe.

Vanilla beans—Prices continued to advance in leaps and bounds last week, sources reported. Bourbon beans climbed 65c. to a spot quote of $1.55 to $11.50. Mexican whole beans advanced 60c. to a listing of $10.60 to $11.50, and Mexican cuts spurted ahead 80c. to a spot reading of $10.50 to $11. Tahiti rose 45c. last week to a spot price of $8.20 to $8.50 per pound.

The total amount of left unsold beans in Madagascar is approximately 40 to 60 tons. At that source the crop of green beans is now being sold. Prices offered are 40 per cent higher for green beans than they were 3 weeks ago. Mexico is in equally bad straits with almost no material available.

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Coatings Materials

Lead oxides followed metal in a ½c. per pound price decline last Tuesday. This occurred because metal had been running into buyers' resistance following the price advance of two weeks ago. Quotations are now back to levels that prevailed before the advance was posted. Red lead is offered at 13¼c. per pound for 95 percent lead in carlots, 13.45c. for 97 percent, and 13.60c. for 98 percent. Litharge and orange mineral are available at 12¾c. and 15.60c. per pound, respectively, in carlots.

Local prices of shellac are steady and unchanged against a seasonally light volume of buying interest. As reported here last week, the prospect of price shifts in this market has been greatly lessened by the establishment of legal minimum quotations at Calcutta. Every three months prices will be reviewed to determine whether the minimums should be revised. Within the period, the only possible movement would be upwards, and that is not likely to happen unless serious supply shortages should develop.

An advance in copper metal last Wednesday imparted a strong tone to oxide prices. In fact there was little doubt among trade sources that an advance would be announced after the usual lag of one or two days.

Market demand for coatings materials has held up exceptionally well, trade sources say, considering that many paint plants have scheduled early vacations this year. One source accounted for this by the fact that purchases have been on a hand-to-mouth basis all season long, so that buyers do not have large stocks of material to coast on until shutdown time arrives.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Lead, red, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Mineral orange, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 5, 1957
101.45	101.45	101.46	100.76

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Chrome Colors—The Census Bureau has dropped chrome green and zinc chromate from its monthly report on inorganics. For the materials which the Bureau now reports, the April total amounted to 2,733 short tons, as compared with 2,442 the month before and 3,365 in April 1957. Included were 299 tons of chrome oxide green (CP), 1,941 tons of chrome yellow and orange, and 493 tons of molybdate chrome orange. The much higher output of April 1957 consisted of 526 tons of chrome oxide green, 2,250 tons of chrome yellow and orange, and 489 tons of molybdate chrome orange.

Copper Oxide—The market for the primary metal continued strong while oxides held steady at recently advanced listings. Black is quoted at 42¾c. per pound, red type 1 at 40½c. per pound and type II at 38½c. per pound in lots of 1,000 to 5,000 pounds.

Lead Pigments—Lead oxide was marked down ½c. per pound last Wednesday. This came about because there had been very little demand for lead metal at the higher levels that were posted two weeks ago. It consequently fell back to former levels, dragging oxide with it. Under the new schedule red lead is quoted at 13¼c. per pound for 95 percent in carlots, 13.45c. for 97 percent, and 13.60c. for 98 percent. Litharge and orange mineral became, respectively, 12¾c. and 15.60c. per pound.

Movement of lead pigments to the account of the paint trade was taking place last week in better volume than had been anticipated for this late stage of the season. Lead carbonate and sulfate encountered good demand from manufacturers of house paints for retail outlets, while red lead moved in more limited quantities to industrial accounts.

Titanium Dioxide—Production of this pigment was reported by the Census Bureau at 27,977 short tons in April as against 31,091 the month before. Figures for April 1957 were not available as the Bureau has only recently begun reporting on the material. Stocks at the close of April totalled 64,167 tons as compared with 71,604 a month earlier.

Zinc Pigments—Incidental needs were being filled last week for paint makers, but the rubber trade was largely inactive due to low production of new automobiles. Quotations of zinc oxide held steady and unchanged at levels of long standing. Supply was abundant.

Lacquer Materials

Phthalic anhydride esters comprised about half of total plasticizer output in 1957, according to a report of the Tariff Commission. DOP, in turn, accounted for roughly half of the total for phthalic anhydride esters.

Here are the salient figures reported by the commission, in thousands of pounds: all plasticizers, 442,085; cyclic plasticizers, 329,176; phosphoric acid esters, 54,536; phthalic anhydride esters, 251,157; including 113,052 of dioctyl phthalates; and acyclic plasticizers, 112,-909.

Dioctyl Phthalate—The price of 2-ethylhexyl alcohol has been marked down ½c. per pound, effective immediately, but this is not likely to affect the quotation of DOP, trade sources said last week. These sources pointed out that competitive conditions have driven the list price of DOP down so far in the past few years that there is no longer a close relationship between costs and price. However, this being an unstable market, the possibility of price action was not categorically ruled out.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for April and list March's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

	Production	
	March†	April†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	14,217,363	10,727,605
Adhesive and bonding resins	8,972,042	8,494,083
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,532,210	2,352,896
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,293,155	2,062,556
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	7,453,399	6,744,214
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	62,697,790	54,427,238
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	286,089	452,780
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material except styrene	5,161,284	5,844,327
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodied	286,089	452,780
Modiefd with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	963,074	915,118
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	621,347	1,277,122
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	1,080,363	857,874
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,084,450	1,899,616
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,093,506	3,074,058
All other modifications	2,626,753	3,008,290
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	18,290,082	20,065,799
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyesters, silicone and other resins)	1,038,969	955,768

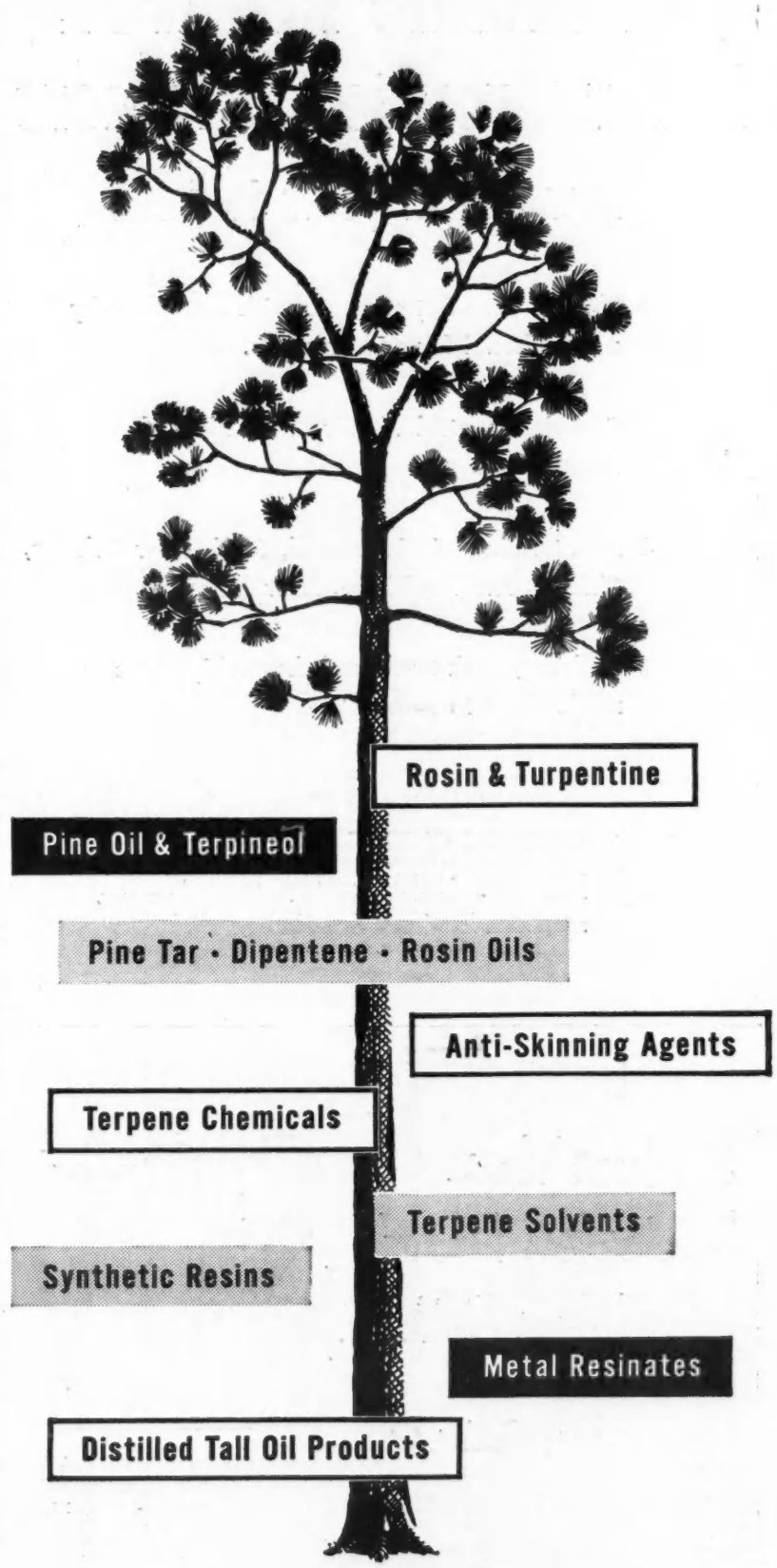
† Partly estimated.

Natural Resins

Gum—Inquiry was on the light side, while actual sales were limited to small lots of bags for immediate requirements. All grades were in adequate supply to meet market needs. No price changes were reported.

Singapore grades of dammar were quoted 39c. to 43c. per pound for No. 1, 31¼c. to 34c. for No. 2, and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3 dust. Siam moved at 33c. to 35c. per pound.

Shellac—As reported here a week ago, the government of India has moved to steady the shellac market by imposing floor prices at Calcutta. Minimum prices will be legally binding for a period of 90 days after which the government will



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Coatings Materials

issue a new list to accord with any changes in market conditions.

In a recent BDSA report, the problems of the Indian shellac industry were discussed at great length. The overall problem, the BDSA found, is one of developing expanded markets in the face of competition from synthetic resins and other Far Eastern lacs. The task is made more acute, the report noted, by the current five-year plan which projects greatly increased output. BDSA tentatively prescribed intensified research to uncover new uses for the material and promotional work aimed at informing buyers of recently discovered applications.

The local market is unchanged in price structure and slower in sales volume. The month of July is always slow because of plant shutdowns in consuming industries. Price lists show orange grades offered at 38c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 36c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 34c. to 35c. for superfine. Bleached lists at 46c. for bone-dry and 56c. for refined in 1,500-lb. lots, bags.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Demand fell even lower last week as some of the major consuming mills began closing for vacation. Argentine sellers quoted about ¼c. per pound higher than during the previous week. They felt, according to one dealer here, that price concessions would fail to attract more business in the current circumstances.

Australian casein is expected to be available in substantial quantities shortly. One market source believes that more favorable prices will develop as supply increases.

Sellers of New Zealand casein reported no change in the market. This high grade material was moving in limited volume to steady outlets. Domestic, edible grades were also steady and unchanged.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended June 21 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $25.09 as compared with $24.98 the previous week and $25.88 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 18,600 barrels as against 19,912 the previous week and 19,952 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged out to 10.86 gallons of turpentine and 299.3 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 23; WG, 30; N, 18; M, 15; and K and below, 14.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. June 27	Mon. June 30	Tues. July 1	Wed. July 2	Thurs. July 3
Drums—					
N	...	$7.75	...	...	...
WG	...	8.11‡	$8.09	...	...
WW	...	8.32‡	...	$8.21‡	...
Bags—					
K	...	7.50	...	...	...
M	...	7.50	...	...	...
N	...	7.53‡	...	...	...
WG	...	8.01	...	...	...
WW	...	8.15	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended July 3)—K or better, $7.40; M or better, $7.35; K or better, $7.35

Sales, USDA

No Sales	2,222*	861*	538*	9...

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.80; WG, $9.70; N, $9.20; K-M, $9.05

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.504	.509	.51	...	...
Sales	104,000¶	8,000¶	4,000¶	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c.‡ l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. ‡ Average price. ‡ Late July. ‡ No report because of holiday.

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	50%	360
	90%	371
	ASTM End Pt.	405
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	Flash Point, TCC °F	120
Solvent Power -	Aniline Point, °F	184
	Kauri Butanol No.	26
Weight -	Gravity, °API	55.5
	Gravity, Specific 60/60°F	.7567
	Gravity, lbs/gal 60°F	6.30
Purity -	Sovasol 35 is water white in color and passes all pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. It is practically odorless, is doctor sweet and is relatively color stable.	
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	Shipping Regulations—No ICC Red Label required.	

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Consumers interest in edible oils continued slow. This kept soybean oil unsettled and available at the lowest price since April 1952. While soy oil was quiet, the meal continued to soar and advanced $4 per ton. Cottonseed oil also was quiet and slightly lower. Corn oil was firm and higher for nearby delivery. Peanut oil was fractionally lower. Crude coconut oil while inactive was firmly held due to limited available stocks. Copra was quiet and steady.

Improved buying interest in tallow was centered in bleachable fancy grade and moderate volume of business was booked for soapers account at a slight advance. Other grades received little interest and were quotably unchanged. Increased demand for yellow grease also served to raise the price slightly, while choice white was unchanged. Lard was quiet and lower. Liberal arrivals of olive oil and slow business weakened the spot market. Sales took place at a reduction of 10 cents per gallon.

The recent sharp advance in flaxseed resulted in more interest in linseed oil, resulting in a good volume of business for consumer account for fall and winter requirements. Spotty demand continued for other drying oils. Tung and oiticica remained unchanged and moved steadily against former contracts. Brazilian castor oil was well held for nearby delivery and shipment from Brazil.

Price Trends

Advanced
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton
Grease, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $4 per ton
Tallow, bleached fancy, ½c. per lb.

Reduced
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 3/20c. per lb.
Olive oil, 10c. per gal.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd. ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 5, 1957
119.04	118.13	115.96	114.05

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Business was restricted to actual needs. Domestic grades were held at former levels. No. 1, Brazilian also was unchanged at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Castor beans quiet and nominal around $95. per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian port. India has removed the export tax approximately 1c. per pound for shipments, effective July 1. This would bring the cost of tankcars to 17c., New York, basis which is still above Brazilian oil.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	822,000
Previous week	.....	2,398,000
Corresponding week, 1957	249,900	
Total this year	8,769,700	42,065,000
Corresponding period, 1957	12,322,900	51,022,000

Coconut—Market was unchanged and steady. Trading was slow. Crude was quoted at 13⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment and 14¾c., New York, same basis.

Corn—Crude was higher with sales at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, nearby delivery. Refined was unchanged at 16.73c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed — Futures were irregular on the New York Produce Exchange, again reaching new season lows but rallied and closed practically unchanged for the week. July tenders totaled only 17 contracts and readily stopped. Slow export business and favorable conditions for new cotton and soybeans crops helped to depress the market.

Announcement of a supplemental authorization to Spain for the purchase of 40,000 to 45,000 metric tons of vegetable oils by the Department of Agriculture had no effect on the market.

Cash oil continued quiet. Refined salad oil was lower at 15⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil was easier. Old crop was nominal at 11⅝c. tankcars, Valley and 11½c., new crop. Lubbock was nominal at 11⅛c. and Waco, 11¼c. New crop oil in Texas was quoted at 11c., August shipment.

Export declarations for the week ended June 27 follow: Crude, 255,600 pounds and refined, 4,677,570 pounds.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week, ended Thursday, July 3, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
July	207	13.60	13.30	13.55@13.57
Sept.	412	13.75	13.38	13.68S
Oct.	95	13.76	13.46	13.73@13.77
Dec.	160	13.65	13.51	13.78S
March	174	13.95	13.65	13.89@13.95
May	33	13.90	13.62	13.87S
July (1959)	7	13.78	13.70	13.83@13.92

Total sales and switches, 1,088 contracts.

Linseed — Deliveries against current contracts continued to move in good volume. New business also active for prompt and forward requirements. Raw oil was maintained at 13.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, July-September; 13.9c., October-December and 14.1c., January-March.

Flaxseed—Market rallied and advanced 5c. to $3.15 per bushel.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed bids closed higher advancing to $3.15 per bushel. Strength has been attributed to critical growing conditions in Canada and it become apparent that U. S. flaxseed could be drawn into the world market. Crop was in generally good condition in growing areas, many fields in South Dakota already in bloom. Bookings of cash flaxseed increased sharply ahead of 2c. decline. "Edges" were common—in fact bulk of business was accomplished at .5c. over the market. Open bids were at $3.08 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis, in the cash market totaled 3 cars, while to-arrive bookings were at 21 cars and 13,650 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 106 cars (36 for C.C.C.), compared with 235 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1957-58	Receipts 1956-57	Shipments 1957-58
Past week	185,500	460,800	None
Since Sept. 1	16,761,000	28,570,200	2,071,250

Olive—Spot market was weaker. Sales took place at a decline 10c. per gallon, ranging from $2.30 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quality. Interest in shipment continued slow. Greek oil was quoted at $58.50 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York and Tunisian, $56.50, same basis. Italian oil was offered at $60 per 100 kilos, same basis.

Peanut—Crude was slightly lower at 17⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt. Refined oil was quiet and nominal at 20½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—This market was unsettled and lower. Crude was still available at the lowest level since April 1952, when market reached 8⅞c. Light sales were reported at 9¾c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted, July and steady thereat. Refined salad was slightly lower at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Thursday, July 3, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
July	29	9.70	9.70	9.73 Nom.

Total sales, 29 contracts.

Export declarations for the week ended June 27 were: Crude, 2,719,350 pounds and refined, 105,671,760 pounds.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market weak and lower. Prices ranged from 99c. to $1.04 per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was fairly active in yellow, with sales at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, up ½c. Choice white was unchanged at 8½c. to 8¾c., same basis.

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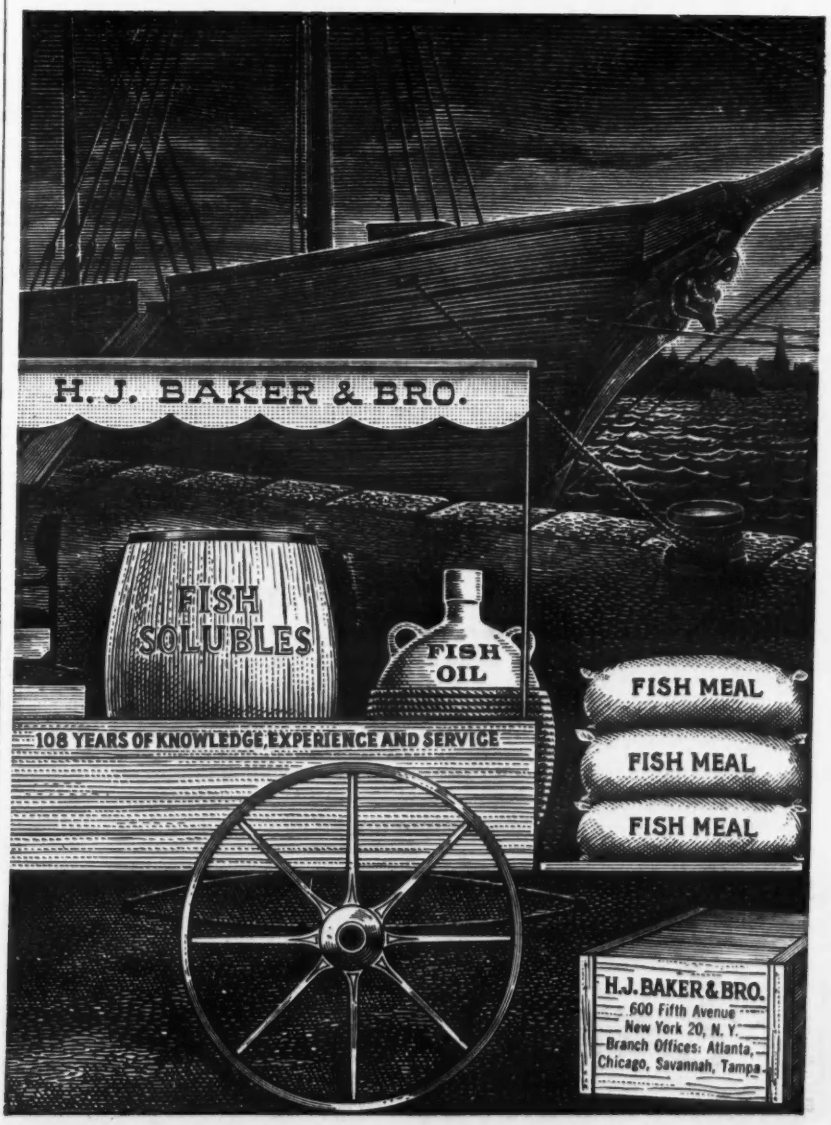

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Oils and Fats: May

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in May and April, 1958 (in thousands of pounds).

	Production		Consumption	Stocks
	May 1958	April 1958	May 1958	May 31, 1958
Vegetable Oils				
Cottonseed, crude	61,675	87,224	81,102	71,433
Cottonseed, refined	74,534	108,425	94,014	180,047
Peanut, crude [1]	4,087	4,405	5,060	7,277
Peanut, refined	4,726	4,587	3,332	4,169
Corn, crude	23,965	22,831	26,976	11,831
Corn, refined	24,639	23,362	22,644	7,153
Soybean, crude	347,301	335,600	348,191	245,125
Soybean, refined	333,009	290,285	344,673	147,884
Coconut, crude	40,162	35,238	51,316	[4]43,508
Coconut, refined	36,552	38,745	38,038	8,619
Palm kernel, crude	.	.	3,846	7,727
Palm kernel, refined	3,614	[3]	3,524	726
Linseed, raw	30,597	32,888	33,168	93,066
Linseed, refined	13,751	16,253	19,943	39,111
Tung	[2]	2,636	3,200	47,723
Castor (No. 1 and No. 3)	[2]	[3]	7,991	[4]29,899
Oiticica	.....	.....	595	1,692
Other Than Vegetable Oils				
Lard, rendered and refined	[5]178,000	[5]188,000	[6]39,674	86,673
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	27,379	22,592	[6]24,376	24,047
Tallow and grease, inedible (other than wool):				
All establishments	[7]205,720	[7]199,340	128,091	229,349
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	[7]72,330	[7]64,111	NA	NA
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	12,643	10,581	12,470	6,681
Cod and cod-liver oil [8]	.	50	NA	1,376
Menhaden [8]	15,650	[9]1,057	5,791	45,004
Sardine (pilchard) and herring [8]	...	...		
Other fish oil, except liver oil [8]	552	[9]440		
Marine mammal oil [8]	424	.	3,465	[4]37,962
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	19,774	22,573	11,698	60,318

[9] Revised.
NA Not available.
[1] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
[2] Included in "Other vegetable oil, crude" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[3] Included in "Other vegetable oil, refined" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[4] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.
[5] Data on production collected by U. S. Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this Agency, refined lard production (Federally inspected only) totaled 119 million pounds in May, 1958, and 122 million pounds in April, 1958.
[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.
[7] Production data for "Tallow and grease, inedible" are weighted to account for quantities produced by small renderers not reporting monthly. The factors for 1958 are as follows: All establishments—5.2%, meat packing plants—9.1%.
[8] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. Data on consumption and stocks of menhaden, sardine, and other fish oils not available separately. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Lard—This market was dull and steady. Cash lard was quoted at 12.425c. per pound, drums, Chicago. Export declarations totaled 15,081,170 pounds for the week ended June 27.

Tallow—Trading was spotty and restricted to bleachable fancy. Moderate volume business reported at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, up ⅛c. Prime was unchanged at 8c.; special, 7¾c.; No. 1, 7½c. and edible, 11½c., same basis. Export business was quiet. Guaranteed fancy was steady at 9½c., drums, f.a.s. and 8⅞c., bulk.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading was slow. Stocks were light and well held. Meal, 41 percent was nominal at $62 to $63 per ton, sacked Memphis and $70, Alabama and Georgia.

Linseed Meal—Market remained firm at the recent advance. Stocks were light. Trading was quite active.

Soybean Meal—Prices advanced $4 a ton as excellent demand persisted for July supplies. Most crushers were sold up for first half of July in most areas and tightness was developing for last half. A remarkable flurry developed in demand for 50 percent protein soybean meal, prices on this commodity advancing $8 to $9 a ton in a day or two. Principal factor was the breakdown of a crusher of 50 percent meal. On 44 percent protein, the comparatively weak market was Minnesota, while most active was Iowa and Nebraska. Last half July delivery was discounted $2 to $3 under spot. Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, was held at $63 to $63.50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for delivery first half of July.

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1—T316 SS single effect evaporator, 26 sq. ft., Mojonnier.
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36″ x 84″ American—VACUUM.
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108 sq. ft. Andersen, T316 SS.
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510 sq. ft., vert., Niagara #510-28, T316 SS.
151 sq. ft., Sparkler #33-S-28, T304 SS leaves.
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MIXERS, DOUBLE ARM

200 gal. Baker Perkins #17-VII sigma blade, Jktd.
100 gal. Baker Perkins #15-USE, disp. blade, SS, Jkt., vacuum.
100 gal. Baker Perkins #15-VUMM, disp. blade, Jkt., 100 HP.
100 gal. Baker Perkins #15-JYUE, sigma blades, Jkt.
50 gal. W & P, sigma blades.
35 gal. J. H. Day, sigma blades.

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425 cu. ft. ribbon, SS.
336 cu. ft. ribbon.
250 cu. ft. paddle, Jktd.
200 cu. ft. ribbon.
75 cu. ft. ribbon, Industrial.
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24 cu. ft. paddle, SS.
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Double-roll, 24″ x 24″, Gruendler.
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8′ x 70′ Dbl. shell, Hardinge #XA-18.
6′ x 50′ steam tube, Louisville.
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4′6″ x 40′ Ruggles-Coles, 5/16″.
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4′ x 12′6″ Sturtevant, SS.
#310-16 Roto-Louvre, steel.
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7′ x 24′ compeb, Allis-Chalmers, 450 HP.
5′6″ x 22′ ball-tube, Allis-Chalmers, 150 HP.
6′ x 16′ ball-tube, Allis-Chalmers.
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8′ x 10′ pebble, batch, Patterson.
6′ x 8′ pebble, contin., Patterson.
6′ x 8′ pebble, batch, Patterson.
6′ x 5′ pebble, batch, H. K. Porter.
5′ x 6′ pebble, batch, Abbe.
4′ x 5′ ball, batch, jkt., Patterson.

MILLS, PULVERIZERS

Hammermill, 400 HP, 47″ x 60″, Penna. Crusher #5060, 1952, UNUSED.
Hammermill, 60 HP, Penna. Crusher, #C-3-30.
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1—Tolhurst suspended type centrifuge with 26" steel perforate basket.

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5—Pfaudler, Series R, glass lined jacketed kettles, 1000 gal.

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BIRD—18" x 32", 24" x 32", 36" x 50", all 316 S.S. Continuous Centrifuges.

OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316. 3' x 6' Complete with Pumps, Receivers and Accessories (1954).

MICROPULVERIZER—1 SH Stainless.
EVAPORATORS—Single effect—All Monel 290 sq. ft. 150 sq. ft. Complete.
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel; 40" Heresite Susp: 40" Rubber Covered.
FILTER PRESSES—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1½" Rubber Covered Frames; 36" x 36" Heresite Lined, 30-1" Frames.

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ECH SPECIALS

Baker Perkins 150 cu. ft. Ribbon Mixer.
Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeater Hammer Mill.
Pfaudler 1000 gal. Reactor, Hastelloy C, New.
SS 125 gal. Jktd. & Agtd. Reactor, Exp. Mtr.
Nash Hytor Vac. Pump #6, 40 H.P. motor.
Link-Belt S.S. Rotary Dryer, 5' x 20'.
Blaw Knox 316 S.S. 4' x 5' Flaker, Like New.
Gen. American 42" x 120" Twin Drum Dryer.
Day 40 gal. Pony Mixer with motor.

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New Machinery Div. for New Fabrications
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1—6'6" x 60' Rot. Dryer, Complete, ½" shell.
1—8' x 47' Rotary Dryer, ½" shell.
1—Louisville 41" x 15' Rotary S.S. Dryer.
1—Louisville 4' x 15' Brick lined Rot. Kiln.
2—8' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Dryers.
2—6' x 45' Louisville Flame Dryers.
2—Link-Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers, 207-10, 310-16.
1—Raymond 10' Single Whizzer Separator.
1—6' Sturtevant Whirlwhing Whizzer Air Separ.
2—Sturtevant #1½ Ring Roll Mills, 50 HP.
2—Sturtevant Size #2 type M.V. Screens, 3 HP.
1—Raymond 4 Roller Nl Side Mill, dbl Whizzer.
1—P. & L. Dewatering Press, 7½ HP veridrive.
1—Duppa Pre-Breaker, 25 HP motor.
2—Pfaudler 1,000 gal. Model R Reactors.
2—1,500 gal Steel agit. Reaction Kettles.
3—Sharples Super Centrifuges, S.S. bowls.
2—Rietz RD-18 S.S. Disintegrators, 100 HP.
2—Morley #4 Hammermills, 75 HP motors.
1—42" x 68' Steel Bubble Cap Column.
1—Oliver 5' x 10' Proseal Vac. Filter, Comp.
1—A T & M 42" susp perf basket Centrifuge.
1—Fitzpatrick Model J Homelold Mill, S.S.
2—400 gal Paste Mixers, 15 HP motor.

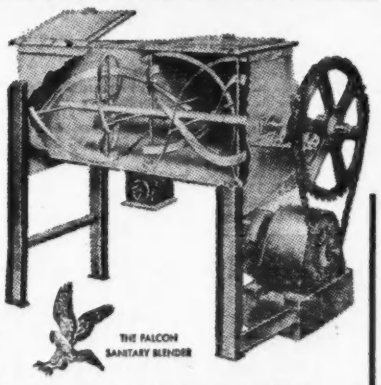
MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT COMPANY Inc.
123 TOWNSEND STREET SAN FRANCISCO 7

STEIN SPECIALS

Single & Rotary Tablet Machines ½" to 3".
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Vacuum Shelf Dryers & Rotary Dryers.
Albright Nell 4' x 9' Atoms. Drum Dryer.
Centrifugals 12", 30", 40", & 48".
Sharples Centrifuges #5 Stainless. Also #6.
#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless Covered leaves.
Valle 41 Stainless Covered Leaf Filter Type 49.
Filter Presses 6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
Stainless Jack. Kettles 100, 80, 60 & 50 gals.
Kettles Steel, Alum. Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
Dopp 350 gal. C. I. Jack. Vac. Kettle.
Devine & Stokes Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Mikro Pulverizers #4, #2SI, & 2th & Bantam.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills—Lab to 6' x 8'.
Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP. Complete.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizer 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Lehman 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel Mill.
Steel 3 Roll Mills 9" x 32", 12" x 36" & 16" x 40".
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Midget, Lab to 50 HP.
Stainless Colloid Mills 5 HP. & 1½ HP.
Day Imperial 75 to 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Baker Perkins double arm Jack. Mixer 100 gals.
Lancaster 6' dia. vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
Robinson 20" x 48" Gyro Sifter 3 openings.
Blystone 3000# Horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. Horiz. Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers, 30 to 3000#.
Fillers, Powder & Liquid, Labelers.
Gould 75 HP. Centrifugal Pump 250 PSI.
Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. Pumps 10-500 CFM.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.

Partial Listings — Write for Bulletins

STEIN EQUIP'T. CO.
107 8th St., Brooklyn 15, New York
STerling 8-1944



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Phone: STerling 8-4672

FOR SALE

1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
2—Sperry 30" Filters, oval. del., 30-pl. 40 fr.
1—Sperry Filter 42", open del., 40-plates, 41-frames.
4—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
2—Baker Perkins Mixers—same as above.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—International Pebble Mill, porcelain lined, 48" dia. x 60" face, direct motor drive—like new.
1—Day "90" Pony Mixer with ½ H.P. Motor.
1—Stainless Tank #456 Chrome, vert. 7' x 10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 30".
1—New Glaso Nash Centrifugal Pump 150 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump, Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-S.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6"—15' long.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 6' x 35'.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., Jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5' x 22'—Buhrstone Lined.
2—Patterson Ball Mills, porcelain lined, 17" x 27"
1—Robinson Ribbon Blender & Sifter 150 cu. ft.
1—Ribbon Blender 100 cu. ft.
3—J. H. Day Ribbon Blenders & Sifters, 600#.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. motors.
1—J. H. Day 3-roll Mill 10 x 16.
3—3000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
3—4' x 8' Shaker Screens—1 & 2 Deck.

H. LOEB & SON 4643 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

Business Wants and Offers

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OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, 30 *Church St., New York 7, N. Y.*

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

50 Acres, R.R. siding and all utilities, 20 minutes from midtown New York, Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, any type heavy or light industry, good transportation, low taxes, labor available, $7,500 acre OPD 579.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: 165 sq. ft. S.S. T316 Heat Exchanger; 42" x 120", 32" x 100", 32" x 72" Atmospheric double drum Dryers; 60" x 120" Buflovak Vacuum single drum Dryers; 64" dia. x 13 plate Chrome Iron Bubble Cap Column; Simpson stainless Style UD size #2 Intensive Mixers; Merco Separator Type B-16; 120,000 #/day edible oil refining and deodorizing plant complete; The price is right—Best Equipment Company, 1737 Howard Street, Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

SS T316 (or glass) reactor 125# jacket with agitator about 1,000 gals. Prefer cone bottom. 200-300 sq. ft. SS condenser. 750 gal. SS receiver. Model "B" Beckman or good colorimeter. ph meter. 40-48" SS Centrifuge perforate basket. OPD 574.

Wanted: One used Carver Laboratory Press—10 ton or 20 ton capacity. OPD 577.

Molding Press 18 x 18 to 24 x 24", alone or self-contained, Bureau of Standards Abrader, Weatherometer, Salt Spray Cabinet. Must be in good condition. Neville Chemical Co., Pittsburgh 25, Pa.

1 Used Weather-Ometer, model DMC.; 1 used Gardner Multi-purpose Reflectometer, model 100-M-1. OPD 575.

Rotary Cooler 3/8"' steel 6'x30' semicircular lifting vanes. Give location, makers name, approximate weight, age and price. Aroostook Federation of Farmers, P.O. Box 271, Caribou, Maine.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Available for lease, purchase or on processing arrangement, blending and packaging plant, New York area, 22,000 square feet inside space, 500,000 gallons coiled tankage, laboratory facilities, etc. Also interested in development of new products, chemical or petroleum field. Additional plant similar equipment available New Orleans area. OPD 576.

FOR SALE

15,000 lbs. Acetylene Tetrachloride in 55 gallon drums—Cheap. or Tetrachloroacetylene. OPD 578.

MATERIALS OFFERED

New Materials at bargain prices—Sodium Toluene Sulfonate 3000#; Alkane Sulfonic acid 15 carboys; Para cresol, 12-50 gal. drums. Process Plants Service, Inc. 287 Central Ave., Clark, N. J. Fulton 1-1103-4.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Export Sales Pharmaceuticals. Existing manufacturer has challenging position for aggressive trader in sales of bulk pharmaceuticals. Good starting salary plus incentive participation. Replies treated confidentially. OPD 568.

REPRESENTATION OFFERED

Distributor—Sales representation wanted by manufacturer of industrial chemical specialties and derivative of fatty acids. Territories available outside New York Metropolitan area. OPD 573.

SPECIALS

Day #8 stain. dbl. arm Mixer, 20 hp.
Bartelt Packaging Machines (2).
Standard-Knapp 429 carton Gluer/Sealer.
Filter: Sweetland with Ingersoll pump.
Percolators: Pfaudler, stainless, 54 x 42".
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, st. st., jktd.
Mill: Charlotte colloid, model 50, 25 hp.
Crystallizers: 500 gal. stain. jack., agit.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber, 2-speed.
3-roll Mill: Day 5x12" lab. size.
Write us or call Seeley 8-1431.
Send us a list of your idle machines.
LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
814 W. Superior St., Chicago 22, Ill

MACHINECRAFT

Stokes 3 DDS2, 1-T, 1-RD3, 2-B.
Baker Perkins 100 gal. S.S. double arm 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hyd tilt.
Blaw Knox 2 gal. S.S. Autoclave 5000 lb.
50 gal. S.S. Autoclave 2000 lb. press.
Vulcanizer 60 in. x 9 ft. 125 lbs.
Oliver S.S. Pressure Filter.
Sweetland #2 all Stainless.
Stainless Steel Ball Mill.
Aluminum Condenser 350 sq. ft.
4- 24 in. Filter Press S.S. Fittings Wd. Fr.
1-24 in. Filter Press open delivery.
2-Colloid Mills.
2-Procter & Schwartz finned drum driers.
Continuous stripping column 2 x 13 steel.
Louis Sussman, Inc.
500 Wilson Ave. (East of Doremus)
Newark 5, N.J. MI 2-7634

BARGAINS—ANYONE?

3—Day #40 & 30 Imperial jack. Mixers, m.d.
#2 Sweetland Filter, 2" centers.
Stokes "T" Tablet Machine, vari-drive.
American 36x42x84" Sterilizer.
Sprout Waldron 80 cu. ft. Blender.
2—Kux #82 & 74 Tablet Machines.
Complete Solvent Recovery Plant
What Do YOU Have for Sale?
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CApitol 3-1181

TGA Convention Report

TGA Scientists

—Continued from page 63

that is, the gas is forced into the container through the valve.

Most viscous products now packaged in bottles or tubes can be satisfactorily dispensed in a pressurized package. Flow characteristics of the product must be known to eliminate possibility of gas cavitation, which will result in malfunction.

Vapor phase chromatography adapts itself very readily to analyses of the gas phase and the determination of effectiveness of oxygen removal by purging.

Pressurized packages will accelerate the development and production in this country of aluminum containers in the six-ounce and larger sizes. Eventually, glass containers will be used for pressurized products.

In the very near future, pressurized packages containing hand lotions, cleansing creams, shampoos, and hair dress will appear on the market.

* Mr. Root is technical director of G. Barr & Co., Chicago.

Principles for Evaluation of the Safety of Cosmetics from the Standpoint of Inhalation

*Dr. Henry J. Horn**

This paper presents a brief outline of the pulmonary anatomy, and shows how the lung is specifically designed for rapid diffusion of gasses from the lung to the blood and vice versa. It is pointed out that the total surface area of the lung is approximately twenty-five times greater than the surface area of the skin.

Potentially toxic chemicals in the atmosphere may be either in the form of a vapor or an aerosol. Synonyms for aerosol are smoke, fog, mist, and dust. An aerosol consists of particles whose size is less than fifty microns in diameter, although those which most readily enter and settle in the lung are 0.3 to 1.2 microns in diameter. Since the absorption of the chemical from the lung depends upon many factors, it has become the practice in inhalation toxicology to speak only of the concentration of the chemical in the air. To determine actual dosage would require a knowledge of the concentration in the atmosphere, the rate of absorption by the lung, length of exposure, and the rate of respiration (minute volume).

The methodology of conducting inhalation toxicology experiments is outlined. In conducting inhalation experiments on animals, it becomes necessary to define whether acute, subacute, or chronic exposures are necessary to adequately identify the inhalation hazards. Furthermore, the selection of various animals is discussed from the standpoint of their utility for studying various chemicals.

Finally, the extrapolation of animal data to human toxicology is required. Every effort is made to estimate the safe maximum allowable concentration (M.A.C.) from the animal data. This requires the evaluation of the chemical from long-term exposures with animals plus the incorporation of a suitable safety factor. Brief mention is also made of the special problem of handling particles which penetrate into the deep portion of the lungs.

* Dr. Horn is with Hazleton Laboratories, Inc., Falls Church, Va.

Pfizer Launches Program For Biologicals Research

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., has launched a biologicals research program under the direction of Dr. Joel Warren, formerly a member of the division of biologics standards, National Institutes of Health. Dr. Warren will supervise a program of basic and applied studies at Pfizer's recently-established biologics center near Terre Haute, Ind.

Working with him as head of Pfizer's respiratory virus research section will be Dr. Keith E. Jensen,

Bids Wanted

Alum, ammonia, 3,000 lbs., lumps. Bid J-702889, July 8, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg., New York 7, N. Y.

Citronella oil, 100 lbs., pure, Ceylon, Bid J-703586, July 8, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg. (Open Market Bids), New York 7, N. Y.

o-Dichlorobenzene, 31,900 lbs., with emulsifier, Contract, July 8, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg., (Contract Bids), New York 7, N. Y.

Drugs, Caramel NF, Chloral hydrate, collodion, lanolin, Bid J-703968, July 8, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg., (Open Market Bids) New York 7, N. Y.

Paint, 20 qts. black brushing lacquer, 300 lbs. sealing compound, Bid T-506072, July 8, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg. (Open Market Bids), New York 7, N. Y.; boot topping enamel, Bid 4-3192, July 11, 7,530 gals. semigloss soft white enamel, Bid 4-3194, July 11, 200 5-gal. pails ship interior gray equipment enamel, Bid 4-3210, July 11, 4,765 gals. rush inhibiting #2 enamel, brush and spray use, Bid 4-3191, July 11, 8,000 1-gal. cans lusterless yellow enamel, Bid 4-3190, July 10, 6,916 1-gal. cans white stencil paint, type 1, Bid 4-3174, July 11, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 31

Zinc dust., coml., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1360	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls. works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Prime western, slabs, New York.	lb.	.10¼	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅝	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅝	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
red seal bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	—
USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld	lb.	.17¼	—
ctns., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.44	.45
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.47	.48
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36¼	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech. USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.45
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03¾	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l. works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.62
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

ACRYLONITRILE—2 dms, Goodrich Chemical Co, Rotterdam

AGAR—30 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Shimizu
8 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Shimizu
22 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Leixoes
20 bbls, Casablanca

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—5 dms, Rotterdam

AMMONIUM CARBONATE — 300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

ANILINE DYES—13 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
32 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
60 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
17 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
15 dms, L & R Organic Products, Rotterdam
27 dms, Rotterdam

ANTIMONY OXIDE—206 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp

ANTIMONY REGULES—641 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
350 cs, Antwerp

ARABIC GUM—762 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
250 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
2,000 bgs, Port Sudan

ARGOLS — 282 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers

BONEMEAL—1,103 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rijeka

BUCHU LEAVES—45 bls, Irving Trust Co, Capetown

CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED — 300 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC — 2,204 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp

CAMPHOR OIL—30 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama

CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
15 dms, Rotterdam

CARAWAY SEED—1,000 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
300 bgs, Neiman Bros, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam

CARBON FERROMANGANESE—138 dms, Minerals & Chemicals Ltd, Yokohama

CARNAUBA WAX—415 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Natal
45 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Natal
146 bgs, Frank B Ross, Natal
125 bgs, Chemical Bank, Fortaleza
138 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Parnahiba
62 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Parnahiba
1,938 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Parnahiba
525 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Parnahiba
63 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Parnahiba
125 bgs, Frank B Ross, Parnahiba
313 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Parnahiba
163 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Parnahiba
250 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Parnahiba
38 bgs. Parnahiba

CASE N—375 bgs Herbert H A Behrens, Hamburg
2,400 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
600 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
1,000 bgs, P A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
215 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—115 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam

CASTOR OIL—411 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Lobito

CELERY SEED—170 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
69 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay

CETYL ALCOHOL—100 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa

CHLORINATED RUBBER—1,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

CINNAMON BARK—485 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Marseille
77 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Hamburg
208 bgs, Mombasa

CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—17 dms, Volkart Bros, Galle
25 dms, Givaudan Corp, Hong Kong
25 dms, L A Champon & Co, Hong Kong

CLAY—600 bgs, Cement Import Corp, Bremen

CLOVE—23 bls, Zanzibar

CLOVE OIL—10 dms, Hanover Bank, Zanzibar
10 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Zanzibar
24 dms, French American Banking Corp, Zanzibar
10 dms, Zanzibar

COALTAR DYES—1 dm, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
17 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
27 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
8 dms, L & R Organic Products, Rotterdam
93 dms, Rotterdam

COBALT SULFATE—74 bbls, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Bremen

COCHINEAL—17 bgs, Meer Corp, Callao

COCONUT OIL—200 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu

CODLIVER OIL—4 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Hamburg
95 dms, National City Bank, Leixoes

COPAL GUM—296 bkts, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Macassar

CRYOLITE—22 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Antwerp

CYANURIC CHLORIDE—250 cs, Geigy Chemical Corp, Yokohama

CYCLOHEXYLAMINE—56 cks, U S Rubber Co, Hamburg

DAMMAR GUM—134 bgs, Winterbourne & Co, Singapore

DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
800 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam

DISODIUM MONOMETHYL ARSONATE—12 dms, F L Kraemer, Hamburg

DOGWOOD BARK—76 bgs, Meer Corp, Kingston

DUBOISIA LEAF EXTRACT—1 dm, S B Penick & Co, Sydney

EPSOM SALT—2,700 bgs, Interstate Universal Inc, Bremen

EUCALYPTUS WOOD EXTRACT—5,751 bgs, Crystal Extract Co, Fremantle

FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama

FISHMEAL—1,095 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Callao
1,107 bgs, Chimbote

FORMIC ACID—5 dms, Henley & Co, Bremen

GAMMA ACID—42 dms, L & R Organic Products, Rotterdam

GELATIN—300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
200 bgs, Aries Co, Havre
20 dms, D H Burdett, Liverpool
90 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
30 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam

GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Antoine Chris Co, Liverpool
3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Algiers

GINGER—575 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Lagos
25 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
84 bgs, Kelly America Ltd, Kingston
270 bgs, Freetown
224 bgs, Lagos

GRAPHITE—1,100 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong

GUAR GUM—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
2,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
1,950 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Karachi
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa

HELLEBORE ROOT—236 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka

ICHTHAMOL—5 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg

IPECAC ROOT—12 bls, Meer Corp, Santos

IRON BLUE—31 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool

IRON OXIDE—37 dms, Chemical Bank, Oslo
600 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Malaga
442 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Co, Malaga

J ACID—33 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Genoa

KARAYA GUM—52 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
248 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
30 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Bombay
121 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
680 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
186 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay

LABDANUM GUM—14 cs, F Gutkind & Co, Barcelona

LACTIC ACID—40 dms, A Milliner & Co, Liverpool

LACTOSE—7 dms, Browning Chemical Corp, Hamburg

LAVENDER FLOWERS—34 bls, Meer Corp, Marseille

LAVENDER OIL, SPIKE—15 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona

LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata

LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Nehl & O'Connell, Genoa
100 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Genoa
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Paro
1,364 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—30 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa

MONTAN WAX—60 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg

NAPHTHALENE—796 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool

NAPHTHENIC ACID—91 dms, Imperial Oil Ltd, Barranquilla

NAPHTHOL—3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
24 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg

NEPTANOIC ACID—1 dm, International Selling Corp, Marseille

NUX VOMICA—508 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Singapore

OCHER—1,120 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Capetown

OITICICA OIL—100 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, Fortaleza

OLIVE OIL—100 dms, S M Wolff, Piraeus
52 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Piraeus
106 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Barcelona
200 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Algiers
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sfax
50 dms, Moscahlades Bros, Sfax
100 dms, A M Cory, Sfax
25 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Sfax
50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Seville
125 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Oran
126 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Oran
100 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Algiers
25 dms, First National Boston, Tarragona
263 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Tarragona
130 dms, Corrao Corp, Tarragona
51 dms, Irving Trust Co, Malaga
50 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Malaga
41 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
96 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Sfax
146 dms, Sfax

ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata

PALMKERNEL OIL—306 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
139 dms, Rotterdam
199 tons, Ango Ango
400 tons, Matadi

PAPAIN—40 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Dar es Salaam
40 cs, Meer Corp, Mombasa
40 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
88 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
40 cs, National City Bank, Dar es Salaam
24 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Dar es Salaam
16 cs, Dar es Salaam

PATCHOULI OIL—14 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang

PEARL ESSENCE—2 cs, J A Drilling, Kobe

PEPPER, BLACK—840 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
154 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Pandjang
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
210 bgs, Singapore

PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore

a-PICOLINE—55 dms, Manchester

PINENEEDLE OIL—2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg

POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, J H Faunce, Yokohama

POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—340 bgs, G G Lippelgoes, Kobe

POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—100 dms, H Reifenberg, Rotterdam

PROPYLTHIOURACIL—3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg

PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—983 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
305 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
1,163 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay

PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—50 dms, Mombasa
70 dms, Matadi

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—368 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mombasa
110 bls, P H Petry, Puna
200 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Rijeka

PYRITES — 350 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes

QUINIDINE SULFATE—6 dms, Hamburg

QUININE SULFATE—5 dms, Hamburg

RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp

RETAMO WAX—20 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Buenos Aires

ROSE HIPS—125 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka

RUM ETHER—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam

RUTILE SAND—1,440 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Brisbane
600 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

SAGE LEAVES—400 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rijeka
200 bls, Louis Furth, Rijeka
200 bls, Sibenik
100 bls, Trieste

SAGO FLOUR — 280 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Singapore

SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, Essential Oils Inc, Calcutta
7 cs, Agriscent Corp, Calcutta

SAPONINE POWDER—10 dms, Karr Ellis, Liverpool

SEAWEED EXTRACT — 20 cks, National City Bank, Copenhagen

SEEDLAC—500 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta

SHELLAC—227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg

SODIUM ALGINATE—10 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Glasgow

SODIUM CHLORITE—200 dms, Rotterdam

SODIUM CYANIDE—960 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam

SODIUM HYDROXYCINNAMATE—33 dms, Havre

SODIUM PERBORATE — 200 dms, Samin Corp, Rotterdam

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—200 dms, Rotterdam

SPERMATINE—57 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Bergen

STARCH—1,280 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam

TALC—6,607 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
2,286 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bombay
458 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bombay

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, H F R Dolan Jr, Bangkok
1,060 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bangkok
4,256 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang

TARA POWDER—169 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao

TARTARIC ACID—228 bbls, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
800 bbls, Barcelona

THEOPHYLLINE—20 dms, Havre

THIOUREA—1,000 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Moji

THYME—20 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille

TITANIUM DIOXIDE—881 bgs, Kobe

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—34 dms, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, Stockholm
36 dms, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
200 dms, Venice

UREA—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa

UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

VANILLA BEANS—16 cs, L A Champon & Co, Vera Cruz
10 cs, Marseille

VINYL ACETATE—1 dm, Chemstrand Corp, Liverpool

WATTLE BARK—2,748 bls, Bowring & Co, Capetown

WATTLE EXTRACT—1,676 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
555 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Beira
497 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Mombasa

WAX, SYNTHETIC—3,700 bgs, Moor & Munger, Durban

WHITING—2,400 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

ZINC OXIDE—290 bgs, Imperial Paper & Color Corp, Vera Cruz
300 bgs, American Firstoline Corp, Liverpool
900 bgs, Antwerp
60 dms, Antwerp

ZIRCON—2,400 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, Derby & Co, Newcastle

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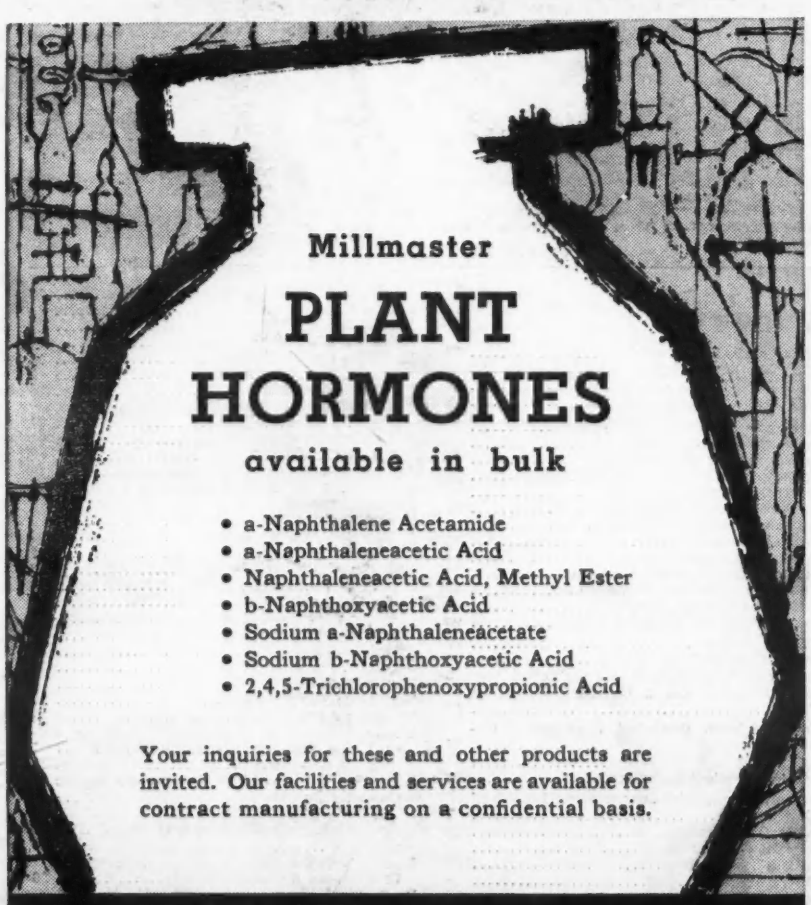
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